PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,488—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	22nd Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7559	E. H. Gordon	1st March
M.L. PERSIA	7854	W. A. Wheler	8th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Lansbourne	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	29th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Lansborne	5th April,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
M.L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May,
* PERSIA	7561	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,212	1st March 1902,
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,139	1st April 1902

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
S. S. TIROL	.....	2,771	16th March.
* S. S. AMPHITRITE	.....	3,830	8th April.
S. S. FRANZ FERDINAND		6,043	16th April

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 535-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced rates.

This arrangement affords special advantage to Passengers on three months' leave.

Passengers to VENICE change at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, as the passage takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CARINTHIA	G. Marocchino	2,812	23rd Feb., 1902.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 18th February, 1902.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS, BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO } to { America and Australia.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Cape Town and Durban, S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

STOP THAT COUGH!

STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!

If you [illegible] cough, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

[illegible]'S LOZENGES
[illegible]'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the marvellous remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in boxes by all Chemists.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 21st February, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 25th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 20th Feb., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any outer (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 6th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 23rd February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay 18th February, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	13th Mar. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	10th April 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

[illegible] issue RETURN TICKETS [illegible] Messageries Maritimes and Austrian Lloyd's at [illegible] in some cases, [illegible] months' privilege.

[illegible], SAIGON, [illegible] JAPAN.

S. [illegible] 255 tons, Captain [illegible] 5th March, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th March 1902.
DCO. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th April 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

BOMBAY to VENICE calling at ALEXANDRIA and BRINDISI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
V. FLORIO	2840	Dodero	24th February, 1902.
NILO	2840	Statile	27th March, 1902.
V. FLORIO	2840	Dodero	26th April, 1902.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

SINGLE TICKETS.

1st Class Rs. 605. 2nd Class Rs. 377-8. 3rd Class Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE ONE YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 907-8. 2nd Class Rs. 550.

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE VENICE LINE.

To BRINDISI or VENICE Single..... 1st Class Rs. 500
" " " " " 2nd " " 3:5

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.
S. S. BERMUDA, Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th March, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare Pinhole-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lenses are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 5. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business [illegible], Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., [illegible] and promptly and in towns [illegible] Orders [illegible] to

TREACHER & CO., LD.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT,

This Department is well stocked with all the Best and Newest Goods suitable for this Country.

GENT'S HATS AND SUN HELMETS.
PANAMA STRAW HATS.
TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

GENT'S SHIRTS FOR DRESS AND ORDINARY WEAR.
COLLARS, TIES AND SCARVES
In the Newest and most Fashionable Designs.
GENT'S UNDERCLOTHING.

TRAVELLING RUGS, MAUDS, REZAIS,
TABLE LINEN.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 5/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 5/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3⅝ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, and DINNERS AVAILABLE at SHORTEST NOTICE.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE, AS SUPPLIED TO GOVERNMENT HOUSES CALCUTTA, SIMLA, BOMBAY, OOTACAMUND AND MADRAS,

and the principal MESSES and CLUBS throughout India and Burma.

BACON—	Rs.	a.
REAL WILTS MIDDLE, from 20 to 30 lb., each per lb., (original weight)	1	2
do. do. do. on cut	1	2
REAL WILTS BELLY, from 8 to 20lb., each per lb., (original weight)	1	0
do. do. on cut	1	1
CUMBERLAND BELLIES, from 10 to 16lb. each per lb.	1	0
do. do. do. on cut	1	1
RASHERS OF BACON, per lb. tin	1	4
HAMS—		
Home cured, Pale Cumberland, from 7 to 26 lb., each per lb.	1	2
Cooked ready for table, whole or half Ham per lb.	2	0
Cooked, in slices "	2	8

CHEESE—	Rs.	a.
STILTON ENGLISH PRIZE DAIRY, whole Cheese, Per lb.	1	6
do. do. do. on cut "	1	8
GORGONZOLA, REAL, whole Cheese "	1	6
do. do. do. on cut "	1	8
CAMEMBERT, Real, per large tin "	1	12
MENAUTA per tin "	1	4
CHESHIRE do. on cut "	1	6
GRUYERE, Real "	1	0
CHEDDAR, Pale Loaf "	0	14
DOUBLE GLOSTER "	0	14
AMERICAN "	0	12
EDAMS & GOUDAS "	0	12

COLD WEATHER DELICACIES NOW.

Ox Tongues, Bath Chaps, Cakes, French Plums, Turkish Figs, etc., etc., Tom Smith's Famous Sweets and Crackers.

SEND FOR SPECIAL LIST.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
VICEREGAL CATERERS,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1868.

DRESS NECKLACES.

PRETTY DESIGNS IN—

NEW ART PEARL NECKLACES.
NEW ART AMETHYST NECKLACES.
NEW ART TOPAZ NECKLACES.
NEW ART TURQUOISE NECKLACES.
NEW ART RUBY NECKLACES.
NEW ART DIAMOND NECKLACES.
NEW ART NECKLACES in Combinations of Gems.
NECKLACES, IN STRINGS of Seed Pearls with Jewelled Clasps.
COLLARETTES OF SEED PEARLS
With Diamond Mounted Bars.

MUFF CHAINS.

A variety of pretty patterns gemmed in Roundels of different coloured Stones.

EARRINGS.

To meet the demand that has now arisen for this form of ornament, we can show a pretty collection of these which are mostly worn small such as

SMALL DIAMOND BOUTONS SWING OR SCREW SET.
SMALL PLAIN GOLD BOUTONS OR EARSTUDS SWING OR SCREW SET.
SMALL STAR SET TREFOILS OF PEARLS SWING OR SCREW SET
SMALL PLAIN GOLD RINGS OR ENAMELLED.

Special Designs of any form of Ornament made to order.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

Beg to announce that owing to THE INCREASING DEMAND for their well-known

ARTISTIC FURNITURE

they have added a

NEW SHOW ROOM

to their already extensive premises where a display of the most UP-TO-DATE designs and patterns may now be seen.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION is respectfully invited.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	Rs. 35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc., supplied.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.

By Appointment to H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C. G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

LECHARD FILS BORDEAUX
SAINT-JULIEN.

THIS WINE is produced solely from grapes grown in the district of Saint-Julien in a vineyard the property of Messrs. LECHARD FILS. This is a guarantee in itself of its purity, and permits the growers to recommend it as a thoroughly SOUND and GENUINE LIGHT WINE.

SOLD BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St,
Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE.
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Asparagus Dishes.
" Servers.
Beer Jugs.
Biscuit Boxes.
Biscuit, Butter, and Cheese Stands.
Bread, Butter, and Cake Stands.
Bread Baskets.
Bread Forks.
Breakfast Cruets.
Breakfast Services.
Butter Dishes.
Butter Knives.
Cake and Bread Baskets.
Calendars.
Candelabras.
Candlesticks.
Carvers in Cases.
Centre Pieces.
Challenge Cups.
Champagne Bottle Openers.
Champagne Coolers.
Champagne Jugs.
Cheese Dishes.
Cheese Scoops.
Children Mugs.
Christening Presents.
Chutney Spoons.
Cigar Cases.
Cigarette Cases.
Claret Jugs.
Cream and Sugar.
Cruet Frames.
Crumb Scoops.
Cups.
Cups and Champagne and Peg Measures.
Dessert Knives and Forks.
Egg Frames.
Entree Dishes.
Fish Knives and Forks.
Flower Bowls.
Flower Stands.
Fruit Dishes.
Fruit Knives and Forks.
Game and Spirit Cabinet.
Ice Pails.
Ice Picks.
Ice Spoons.
Ice Tongs.
Ice Jugs.
Ice Pitchers.
Inkstands.
Jam Spoons.
Jam Stands.
Jardinieres.
Knives, Forks, and Spoons.
Liqueur Frames.
Marrow Spoons.
Mugs.
Napkin Rings.
Nut Crackers.
Nut Dishes.
Paper Weights.
Peg Measures.
Pickle Frames.
Powder Boxes.
Prize Cups.
Salad Bowls and Servers.
Salt Cellars.
Sardine Boxes.
Sauce Boats.
Sherry Cobler Shakers.
Side Dishes.
Smokers Requisites.
Soup Tureens.
Spirit Frames.
Spirit Labels.
Spoons and Forks.
Sugar Basins and Cream Jugs.
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Tea Spoons.
Toast Racks.
Toilet Service.
Vegetable Dishes.
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INSPECTION SOLICITED.

MORENAS & CO.,
64, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE.

SOUVENIR MATINEE TO-DAY.

A HANDSOME GOLD AND SILVER WATCH

will be given amongst the children visiting the Circus.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

BICYCLE COUPON WEEK.

A HANDSOME BICYCLE

WILL BE GIVEN AWAY ON

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 22ND, 1902.

N. B.—Holders of Tickets of Rs. 1 2, 3 and 4 will be given a coupon entitling them to a chance of winning the BICYCLE.

COUPONS WILL BE GIVEN NIGHTLY.

Drawing of the Bicycle to take place at the Circus SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 22ND, 1902.

GRAND SOUVENIR MATINEE

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

FEBRUARY 22ND, 1902.

A HANDSOME GOLD & SILVER WATCH will be given away amongst the children visiting the Circus.

POPULAR PRICES : Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, Gallery, for natives only. Annas 8,

Box plan at Circus, where Seats can be booked from 10 a.m. to 12 noon ; 4 to 6 p.m.

N.B.—The Tramway Company will run late Trams after the Performance to all parts of the City.

Mrs. HARMSTON-LOVE ...Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE... .....Sole Manager.
COL. CHAS. B. HICKS .....Representative.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

MENDELSSOHN'S ORATORIO

"ELIJAH"

WILL BE PERFORMED

Under the patronage of

H. E. THE GOVERNOR and LADY NORTHCOTE

AT THE TOWN HALL,

ON THURSDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY.

at 9-30 p.m.

CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA OF 100 MEMBERS

Leader of the Orchestra, MADAME KOENIG.

Conductor, MR. EDGAR FAULKNER.

Reserved Seats Rs. 3, Second Seats Re. 1.

Plan of the Hall and Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & COMPANY.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

FRIDAY, 21st FEBRUARY,

"SAN TOY."

Mr. JOHN GUNN'S

LONDON GAIETY COMPANY.

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH

MR. GEORGE EDWARDES

IN THE FOLLOWING MUSICAL COMEDIES :—

SAN TOY,

CIRCUS GIRL, GAIETY GIRL,

RUNAWAY GIRL,

GAY PARISIENNE

AND

TOREADOR.

In which the following Specially Selected Company will appear :—

Mr. J. A. WARDEN	Miss MARIE SHIELDS.
Mr W. H. KEMBLE.	Miss GAYNOR ROWLANDS.
Mr. CHAS. BROWN.	Miss HELEN SEDGER.
Mr. CHAS. BOVIS.	Miss GWLADYS PARRY.
Mr. WILLIAM BOVIS.	Miss EDITH COYAL.
Mr. FRITZ RIMMA.	Miss ALICE POWELL.
Mr. W. TALLEUR ANDREWS.	Miss EDITH GAUNT.
	Miss WINIFRED WOOD.
Mr. HARRY GREGORY.	Miss LILLIE LEVERNE.
Mr. EDWARD LAURI.	Miss HILDA CORAL.
	Miss ELISE COOKE.

FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Acting Manager	Mr. ALEXANDER WATSON
Stage Manager	Mr. HARRY GREGORY.
Carpenter	Mr. H. JONES.
Property Master	Mr. J. TYSON
Musical Director	Mr. ERNEST HURMAN
Advance Agent	Mr. HARRY WILLIAMS

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.

Box plan at Messrs SOUNDY & Co,

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st of April, 1902, RETURN TICKETS of all classes between BOMBAY and KALYAN and all intermediate Stations will be issued as follows :—

1st and 2nd Class Return Tickets at two Single Fares for the double journey.

3rd Class Return Tickets by Mail Trains at two Single Fares for the double journey.

3rd Class by other Trains at a fare and four-fifths for the double journey.

With effect from the same date the rates for season Tickets between Bombay and Kalyan and all intermediate Stations will also be revised. Full particulars can be obtained from Station Masters at Stations between Bombay and Kalyan.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 17th February, 1902.

THE AURANGABAD SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

WITH reference to the Notice appearing in the local newspapers under the Signatures of Messrs. C. AKILANDAIYA, MULRAJ KHATAU and others, dated the 6th instant, intimating that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company will be held on Saturday the 22nd day of February, instant, at 3 P.M., for proposing the resolutions in the said notice mentioned. NOTICE is hereby given that the Company is advised by Counsel that the requisition for convening the meeting addressed to the Board of Director of the above Company by the said persons and referred to in the said notice is NOT a valid requisition under the Articles of Association of the said Company and that the Meeting convened by the requisitionists themselves as aforesaid and any resolutions that may be passed thereat will be nugatory and of no effect.—Dated this 18th day of February 1902.

ARDESHIR, HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co,,
Attorneys for the Company.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

"TIMES"

MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM,

182

SETS OF BEST

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,

By special arrangement with English manufacturers,

REMAINING TO BE GIVEN AWAY

at the initial payment of

Rs. 15

and six further monthly payments of the same amount.

No extra charge for setting the Rubbers, and to upcountry constituents no charges for Packing.

UNTIL 15TH MARCH, 1902.

First Come, First Served.

For order forms and particulars, apply to

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,

67, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Gold Silver, Electro, Musical Instruments etc. and keeps Stock of Strings, Fittings, Materials etc. and keeps Stock of Strings, Fittings, Materials etc. is Messrs. [illegible] & Co., 6 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE GRACIOUS PATRONAGE OF H. E. LADY NORTHCOTE.

MADAME KONIG'S GRAND MUSICAL SOIREE,

AND

BENEFIT CONCERT,

WILL TAKE PLACE

ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH,

AT THE APOLLO BUNDER ROOMS.

(BY THE KINDNESS OF MR. W. B. GREEN).

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have promised to take part in the programme :—

Madame Konig. Miss Muir Mackenzie, Mr. Astell.
Madame Duran. Mrs. Stanley Smith. Mr. Medley
Miss Procter. The Hon. Mr B Scott. Mr. Vernon Mr. Faulkner. Bayley.

Tickets, Rs. 5 each (including Refreshments). A few remaining may be obtained from Messrs. ROSE & Co.

To Commence at 9-30 p.m.

SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT BART. MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited towards the above Fund. There is no limit to individual amounts. The sums already subscribed range from Rupee one upwards. Payments may be made either into the Bank of Bombay or to any one of the undersigned.

C. H. B. FORBES,
FAZALBHOY VISRAM,
F. W. SHAW.
BURKISANDAS NAROTUMDAS,
DARASHA B. CHICHGUR,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THERE will shortly be TWO VACANCIES on the temporary establishment for ASSISTANT ENGINEERS. Salary Rs. 350 per mensem with travelling allowance. Only those who have had previous experience of railway construction and maintenance work need apply. Applications will be received by the Agent up to 25th February 1902.

A. C. OWEN,
Secretary to Agent.

Agent's Office, Bombay, 14th February, 1902.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS Co., LD.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the MERCANTILE PRESS Co., Ld., will be Held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 81 Apollo street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th February, 1902, at 2-30 p. m., to confirm the resolutions regarding the transfer of Company's Agency, from Messrs. Talakchand and Shapurji to Messrs. Manji Natnubhoy and Co., passed by the shareholders at their Extraordinary General Meeting held at the Registered Office of the Company on Wednesday, the 29th January, 1902.

By order of the board of Directors,

TALAKCHAND & SHAPURJI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1902.

BENGAL TAWA-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

SINGLES AND DOUBLES.

TO BE HELD on the ground of the CALCUTTA CRICKET CLUB during the week, commencing Monday, the 3rd March next, the Committee reserving to themselves the right to extend the date for the final, if it should be necessary. The winner of the singles will be called to hold the Championship Cup, value Rs. 500, presented by the Calcutta Cricket Club for one year and in addition will receive a Cup of the value of Rs. 100.

The runner up will also receive a Cup of the value of Rs. 100.

The Winners of the Doubles will each receive a Cup of the value of Rs. 100

Entries accompanied by entrance fees, 10 for the Singles and 10 per pair for the Doubles, to be sent to the Undersigned, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 26th February next. After which date no Entries will be received.

Courts will be open for practice to competitors from the first week in February.

J. H. HECHLE,
for Sub-Committee, C. C. C.,
238, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT No. 428 OF 1901.

VITHAL BHICOBA.....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

SARASWATIBAI, widow of GANPATRAO SAKHARAM DABHOLKER .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 21st day of February, 1901, the right, title and interest of the above-named Plaintiff and of GANPATRAO SAKHARAM DABHOLKER deceased (husband of the above-named Defendant in the following movable property, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court—this Office, in the Court House, on Wednesday, the 5th day of March, 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-house and Chawl Standing thereon, situate at Lohar-chawl in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay and containing by measurement 1,075 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 9-5, Street Nos. 155-157, and Ward No. 9-6, 3rd Street No. (1), and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Chotalal Vithaldas Patkar, on or towards the West by the owner's passage, on or towards the South by the house of Narayen Jetha and Dhu other Trimbakjee, and on or towards the North by the property of Viswasrao Parashram Divanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MANTRI and BALSARA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff a covenanted, a No. 5 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay—Dated this 8th day of January, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—WE FIND IN OUR APOLLO Bunder Local Parcel for the non fulfilment of many orders which arrived too late for our last Prize Drawing, therefore we request you to send us your orders this time a little earlier than the 8th of March 1902 to save disappointment.

We remain,
LADIES and GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient Servants,

C. ARDESHER & Co.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

OF A

RAILWAY REGULATOR Rs. 6-8.

16 Line open cased Keyless Metal Enamelled Dial beautiful watch :—

WELL WORTH THE MONEY

OR A

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

OR A

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.

OR AN

ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made. It is true that there is nothing to compare with these world-renowned Time-pieces.)

PRIZES :—One Prize for Rs. 1,000, One for Rs. 500, One for Rs. 250, Two for Rs. 125 each, Two for Rs. 100 each, Two for Rs. 75 each, Four for Rs. 50, Ten for Rs. 25, One Hundred for Rs. 10, Two Hundred for Rs. 5, Two Hundred for Re. 1.

Prize Tickets will be given FREE OF COST UP TO THE 8TH OF MARCH 1902.

The drawing to be held on the 15th of March, 1902, ON THE

"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the bona fide drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS.

Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
Dharmatollah Street, CALCUTTA.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE. As [illegible] Travellers in India [illegible] and Fare Tables of all the Railways in India and the Eastern Countries, and Useful Information generally. Price Rs. 2-8. Obtainable at all Railway Stations and Railway Bookstalls.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements of Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU ONE SINGER'S MACHINE which can turn out Embroidery, Art Work, Hemming, Trimming, Cording, Binding, Quilting, &c., &c., and sew from thinnest cloth up to leather and is the cheapest Machine, looking to the quality.

WANTED (in Bombay) early in March, for three months, a FURNISHED HOUSE, Flat or 3 Suites of Rooms, in a healthy locality near the sea side. Address, stating terms, &c., Mrs. JOHN HURST, Mohpani via Gadawara.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED PARTNERS to Work Copper, Iron, Coal, or China Clay Mines, near Ry. communication. Apply to Box No. 319 J. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

BOOK-KEEPING, Higher Accountancy and Commercial Subjects for Government P. W. D. and exams. of English Boards, Moderate Charges, by S. R. DAVAR, F. S. S., Accountant from London, 9, Elphinstone Circle.

M. BRESLAUER & Co. have FOR SALE several thousand real ENGRAVINGS at one Rupee each. Do not miss this opportunity and have a look at them.

LADIES and Gentlemen are practically trained for business life and the recognised Examinations in Typewriting and Pitman's Shorthand at the KALKA-DEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, opposite Messrs. James & Co., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Full success and satisfaction guaranteed. Situations given to Pupils when ready. Full particulars as to Fees, &c., and the highest bona fide Press and other opinions can be obtained from Mr. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Managing Proprietor.

COMMODIOUS FLAT TO LET at the Apollo Chambers, Apollo Bunder, Apply to the MANAGER, Apollo Hotel.

TO BE LET.—For the cold weather season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolkar road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1902.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a novel and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest references given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STE'FENA Unit and Co., 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona are the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I. I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Ebrji, at Rs. 3-3-2 per case, at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 3-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DEMITRINO and Co, of Cairo. Known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma. From Rs. 3-4 to 4-4 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer. D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Pens Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 45, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Five penny, Six penny, Nine penny, One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c., Re. 1 Per Bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" inst., containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., in full. Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 for year including Postage.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, all duly sold, to be SOLD at 4 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PHILOX Rs 1, Postage Annas 4 To be had at this Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RATES.—One Anna per line, Minimum charge Four Annas

ADVERTISER, a smart young man from Madras, speaking fluently EIGHT DIFFERENT VERNACULAR LANGUAGES, seeks ENGAGEMENT as a CLERK or a TRAVELLING COMPANION, or as Interpreter. Good reference and testimonials. Apply for particulars to Box No. "67 F," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by a Young EURASIAN LADY, ENGAGEMENT as Governess. Willing to teach young Children in a Native Nobleman's family. Apply to "HONOUR" Box No. 111, Advt. Dept.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

Liver Sausages, Frankfort Sausages, Hard Smoked Sausages, Vienna Sausages with Sourcrout, Mortadella in tins, Milan Sausages in skin.

Cepes S. Anne, French real point Asparagus and Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms Dry and in Vinegar, Sourcrout, Fonds d'Artichoke, Champignons, Choux de Bruxelles, Macedoines, Flageolets Petit Pois Ex-Tin, French Beans, Pate de foi Gras.

Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Best Sardines in Oil, Thon Fish Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.

Italian and German Cucumbers, and mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olives Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.

French Liqueours assorted and Italian Wines. Price List free on application.

Maccaroni assorted. Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted ; Lentilles, Dry Peas, Milanese Grams, Caroline Rice, White B[illegible] and small.

Fresh Walnuts, Almonds, a[illegible]uts.

Alfonsa and Fernandina Goa Mangoes preserve.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine Article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1900.

TWO "GRAND PRIZES"

AWARDED TO

HUNTLEY & PALMERS

(LIMITED),

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

READING & LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition, 1878, HUNTLEY & PALMERS received the *ONLY "GRAND PRIZE"* given to the Biscuit Trade, the following being the terms of the Award—

"Unrivalled House, known throughout the world for its enormous production and for the Excellent Quality of its Manufactures."

The Jury of 1900 has again conferred the Highest Possible Award, and the value of the present unprecedented distinction has been enhanced by the following Special Mention—

"This Firm has not ceased to progress, either in the extension of its business or in the excellence of its Manufactures."

VATCHA BROS.

ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,

CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.

The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building enamelling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.

572, GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS, BOMBAY.

41, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £3,75,000

HEAD OFFICE :

37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years.....	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months.....	4½ ,,
,, 3 Months.....	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere,

LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS :—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed in Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 from 1st July to end of October and at two per cent. per annum from 1st November to end of June.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, safeguarding Money, hiring Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of [illegible]

[illegible] on JAPAN and the Orient Co[illegible]

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 37,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

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AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO,
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAP[illegible]£562,5000
RESERV[illegible]
SHAR[illegible]

The Lond[illegible]ank.

BRANCHES A[illegible]NCIES : [illegible]

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not more Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER-STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ ,, ,,

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances,

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 8,510,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business [illegible]

[illegible] on JAPAN and the Orient Co[illegible]

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line. Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

THE

TUTORIAL MATRICULATION CLASS,

OPPOSITE MOTILAL MILL, TARDEO,

WITHIN easy reach of Residents of Tardeo, Grant Road, Gowalia Tank Road, Cumballa Hill, Mahalaxmi, Foras Road, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Khetwady, Girgaum, etc., and of Students travelling by Local Trains on the B. B. & C. I. Ry.

The Class for 1902 has begun work with 38 new and 12 old pupils, of whom 10 learn Latin, 3 Gujrathi, 2 Marathi, 1 Sans., 1 Heb., 16 French, and the rest Persian.

Efficient Masters are provided for all these Languages.

Every convenience for Lady Pupils.

Only 10 min. from Grant Road Station.

Hours of attendance : 8 to 12-30.

Entrance Rs. 3, Class-fee Rs. 5.

F. D. MASTER, B.A.

FOR SALE.

DYNAMOS, Motors, Cables and all Accessories for Electric Lighting and Transmission of power.

Catalogues on application.

TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
Engineers and Contractors,
Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IF SHORT OF MILK, AND BEFORE MAKING A FRESH CONTRACT, WRITE TO

THE

DEVONSHIRE DAIRY FARM

PAREL ROAD, CHINCHPOKLI.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN DAIRY in Bombay, that superintends the FEEDING and MILKING of their own Cattle, (inspection invited.)

Deliveries all over Bombay twice daily, and for QUALITY, EXCELLENCE and CL

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, RUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES GUNNY BAGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, in Calcutta shed, in the Jutiha of Maha-dass Varshang Davsey, and by order of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers, the following goods :—

On account and at the risk of Abdool Russool Bhullog—
50 bales gunny bags, A. Twill, 41 by 26½, Hastings Mill, each 100 bags, ex s. s. Warora.
50 bales gunny bags, A. Twill, 44 by 26½, Hastings Mill, each 100 bags, ex s. s. Fulbala.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods, as well as other sundry goods, &c.

A quantity of piece-goods, such as shirtings, jaconets, dhooties, &c., &c.
On account of the concerned—
2 cases white shirtings.
2 " silk bordered dhooties.
5 " gauze flannels.
6 bales grey shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF 19 BALES GREY MULLS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Parbotam Dharamsi—
7888-7705—19 bales grey mulls,

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th February, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME MAJOLICA AND TERRA-COTTA WARE, PLATEDWARE AND FANCY-GOODS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazar, a large lot of Majolica and Terra-cotta centre pieces, épergnes flower pots and flower vases, jardiniers with pots, figures, busts, platedware in great variety, tea and breakfast sets, soda and pint tumblers, telescopic lamps, screens, and other fancy goods.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, MACHINERY ETC. OF THE FACTORY KNOWN AS THE PAREL MACHINE WORKS, SITUATED AT KALACHOWKI ROAD, CHINCHPOGLI.

Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr William Henry Gribble, sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., in one lot all and singular the steam engine, boiler, fixed and moveable machinery, implements and utensils, fixed to or placed upon or used in or about the said mortgagor's factory, known as the Parel Machine Works, situated at Kalachowki Road, Chinchpogli, Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, and all the stock-in-trade and other manufactured goods and articles and all furniture lying in and about the said factory, and which steam engine, boiler, machinery, implements, utensils and stock-in-trade are comprised in the indenture of mortgage dated the 29th day of May, 1897, under the power of sale thereby reserved to the mortgagee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Khanwalejee D. Shroff, attorney for the mortgagee, at his office No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

The property is on view daily from 8 to 11 a.m.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF FULL SIZE BILLIARD TABLE BY JOHN ROBERTS & Co., AND CLUB FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Sassoon Building, Mint Road, Fort, opposite the Town Hall, one full size mahogany slate billiard table by John Roberts and Co., with balls, cues, lamp, etc., billiard benches, tables, chairs, lamp, pictures, cupboards, etc., the property of the Club.

The above is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN THE OART CALLED NIGTHAWDY IN GIRGAUM.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Thacker Ramjee Khjee, the mortgagor, and on account and at the risk of Bechurdas Moriddhur, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th day of September, 1898, the following landed property, viz :—

All those two several pieces or parcels of Government land or ground, now united into one, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the oart called Nigthawdy in Girgaum, without the Fort, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement in aggregate 1[illegible]3 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 204 and 204, new Nos. 1356 and 1862 old survey Nos. 516 and 516 and new survey Nos. 7787 and 2787 and by the Municipality under Ward D No. 1885 and Street No 22 and bounded on the east by the passage of the oart on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Wasu in Bhawoo Cashinath, and on the south by by a passage of the cart, and which said premises have been in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, near the Tramway line, opposite the Tavern, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, Austrian safe, 2 photographs, large carpet, 3 light Hink's lamp, mahogany full size slate billiard table by Cox and Yeoman, London, with balls, [illegible], etc., a mahogany cottage piano by Rose & Co., 2 [illegible]cows, Newfoundland large size dog, Gurney ball [illegible]d and wheel mail phaeton by Salisbury, [illegible]sham with movable hood, [illegible] horse, handsome bay and dark [illegible]s, harness, combined chain crushing, and grass c[illegible]achine, etc., the property of a Parsee gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Grand Buildings, Lower Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware Mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Persian carpets, Austrian safe on stand, wind-wood lamps, pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of Captain H. W. RAMBER.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, also English-made drawing room suite, cabinets and pier glasses, rich open carved blackwood furniture, suitable for presents, rich crockery and glassware, rich electroplated ware, by Elkington and Mappin and Webb, semi-grand piano by Collard and Collard, large size engravings, mahogany full-size slate billiard table by Burroughs and Watts, London, with balls, cues, six light gas lamps, etc., 4, 5, 6 light gas chandeliers, 2 and 3 light gas brackets, English ice box, Chubb's safe on stand, large size carpets, rich table ornaments, large number of choice plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of W. LLEWELLYN, Esq., Manager, French Bank, proceeding to Calcutta.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 19th February, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong landau in very good order.
1 second-hand office "buggram in good order.
1 handsome strong "ilt victoria in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wellington Lines, Tata's new building, opposite Band Stand, the valuable and handsome, blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture of the latest design made to order by Robert and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware by Elkington, Reed and Barton and others, fine pictures, Persian carpets, a handsome mahogany piano, China and Japanese vases and table ornaments, brass timepiece and clocks, Hink's and Bittner's hanging and table lamps, &c., &c., the property of F. S. PUNNETT, Esq., Assistant Collector of Customs.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th proxima, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of [illegible]ers, Shivram Kashinath and Narayen Kasinath, sons and legal representatives of the mortgagees, Kashinath Ramchandraji, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Govind Dajiba Kale, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the east of Lohar Chawl Lane, in the sub-district of Mandvi Ward, in the town and island of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6919, and new Survey No 1755 and by the Municipal Commissioner under Nos. 167 and 168, and containing by admeasurement 105 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows : On or towards the east by the house of Janardhan Ramchandraji, on or towards the west by the house of Shawanji Purshotam Lohar, on or towards the north by the [illegible]coast ground of the said Janardhan Ramchandra[illegible]or towards the south by the Lohar Chawl Road, a[illegible]ough said premises formerly and are now in the occupation of Govind Dajiba Kale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th February, 1902.

[illegible]RIOL & STEEL [illegible]PILLS

[illegible]Ready for all Irregularities.

[illegible]Agents, Pill Chemists, Pharmacy regd., Sir [illegible]Road Bombay & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.

Proprietor—

MARTIN [illegible]Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON EN[illegible]

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library [illegible]Frames, Settees, Chairs of latest Designs, made and [illegible]rnished—Chandni, No. 6.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEB. 17.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £94 7-16 = unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £101 1-4 = "
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £108 1-2 = "
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities ..... £54 3-4 = "
Bar Silver in London ..... 25 7-16 = "
" New York ..... 55 = — 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris, 25"14 1-2 = unchanged.
" New York ..... 4"87 1-4 = "
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. = "
" Short London Bills 2 3-4 " = "
" Indian Bank Bills 2 3-4 " = "

Amount paid into Bank of England £500,000.
Copper Braziers £68s. 10s.
Recessed Brown 41. April May. Business done Tone firm.
Linseed 55 1-4, April-May. Buness done. Tone firm.
Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet, Manchester was steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 14,000. Spot 4 22-32 plus 1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Apl.-May	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.
4'41	4'39	4'39	4'39	4'20
plus 4	plus 3	plus 3	plus 3	plus 3

In New York—
Receipts at the Port ..... 26,000 bales.
Do. last year ..... 27,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ..... 4,000 "
Do. to Continent ..... 13,000 "
Mid-Uplands 8 13-16
Futures, month of May ..... 8"57
Do. do. Aug. ..... 8"29 — 3

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, the 17th February, 1902 :—

Cotton	20,719 bales.
Wheat	2,119 cwts.
Linseed	20,250 "
Rapeseed	9,945 "
Gingellyseed	19,308 "
Poppyseed	400 "
Groundnuts	2,824 "
Castorseed	10,581 "
Rice	70,971 "
Myrabolams	8,935 "
Cottonseed	18,473 "

Imports of Gold Bullion ex s. s. Coromande from Perth E

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, FEB. 18.

Advices have been received of the failure in Calcutta of a large Marwari Firm dealing in Kerosine Oil, produce and Stock. The liabilities are said to be about thirty lakhs.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	.....	1s 4 1-16d to 1s 4 3-32d
Bank Demand	.....	1s 4 3-32d
Credit Bill	3 months at D A ...	1s 4 1-4d
Do	6 do do ...	1s 4 3-8d
French Francs	3 do do ...	170 1-2
Marks	3 do do ...	138 1-2
Hongkong	30 Days	134
Shanghai	30 "	184
Japan	30 "	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	96'8 sellers
1st Settlement	96'14 do
2nd do.	97'1 do

BANK RATES—

Bank of England	3 per cent
Bank of Bombay	8 do
Bank of Bengal	8 do
Bank of Madras	8 do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone firmer.

Ready ...	...	...	9 14
Forward, April-May...		...	9 11

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	...	6 13 to 6 15
De. Forward April-May	...	6 15
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	...	Nominal.
Do. Forward April-May	...	7 8
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	...	Nominal.
Do. Forward April-May	...	8 0

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready ...	...	Nominal.
Forward, April-May...	...	8 15

Castorseed—Tone firm.

Ready ...	...	30 8
Forward, April-May	...	31 8

Groundnuts—Tone steady.

Ready ...	...	42 0

Gingillyseed—Tone steady.
15 per cent. Mixed, Ready... 47 8

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	163	157	...	February.
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	174	168	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)...	174	168	...	do
Belati. (M.-G.)	187	181	...	do
Khandeish, (M.-G.) ...	...	176	...	do
Dharwar-Poolgam	190	183	...	do
Julgaum (M. G.) ...	...	177	...	do
Akola[illegible]do.				
Khandeish[illegible]	189	183	...	do
Karnatak[illegible]				
Oomras[illegible]taple	196	190	...	do
Broach[illegible]G.)	213	...	...	do
[illegible]do.	214	...	209	15-25 Mar.
Bhownagger (H. G.)	...	...	186	15-25 May.
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	199	do
Westerns	...	...	189	do

COTTON.—Tone obsier. Sutta market Re. 1 lower

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 17.

The ClanLine steamer Clan Macalister arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

The same company's steamer Clan Mackinnon arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's s. s. Arabia arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, FEB. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Clydesdale sailed.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 17.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's s. s. Carthage arrived here day before yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL FEB. 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here day before yesterday evening.

MARSEILLES, FEB. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Golconda left here outwards yesterday evening.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 13th instant morning, via Lamu and Mombassa.

The Austrian Lloyds s.s. India from Trieste left Karachi for Bombay on the afternoon of the 18th instant and is expected here on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

The Austrian Lloyds s.s. Marquis Bacquehem from Trieste left Aden for Bombay on the afternoon of the 17th instant and is expected here on or about the 24th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhowsuggar 3 28-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
2 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	54 3-4
Bar Silver	25 7-16

The sum of about £500,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is now attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the Ailments, Complaints and Accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, etc.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper, Mange, Canker and Eczema in Dogs.

Caution.—Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." The name and address of the sole makers, Condy & Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, is at foot of label. Condy's Fluid can be obtained everywhere through Chemists and Stores.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for sixty lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BAHADURJI—February 18, at Mathew Road, near French Bridge, Girgaum, Bombay, Nusserwanji Dorabji Bahadurji, aged 62. Funeral this (Wednesday) morning at 8 o'clock.

KEMP'S LIST.

CHIRETTONES.

SACCHARO CHIRETTINE, a preparation of the active principle of the Chiretta Plant has for many years been recognised as a trustworthy remedy in fevers, ague and debility. It is of particular utility in cases where Quinine does not agree, three grains of Saccharo-Chirettine being considered equal in effect to one grain of Quinine.

As a GENERAL TONIC in feebleness and DEBILITY of the whole system especially of the muscles it is unexcelled, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As a powder it was found somewhat inconvenient to administer, and we have therefore placed it on the market in the form of tablets to which the name CHIRETTONES has been applied; each contains three grains of the remedy. The dose is one or two three times a day.

Price.—Re. 1 per bottle of 100.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets 6h. 2m. High water, 8-33m., 9-44a. Low water, 2-53m., 2-23a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Mercantile Press Company, Apollo Street, 2-30 p.m.
Indian Textile Journal Company, Meadow Street, 4-30 p.m.
B. V. A. Camp-of-Exercise, Mahalukmee Battery, Harmeston's Circus, 9 p.m.
Junior Hockey Tournament, 4-30 p.m.
Presentation to Editor of "Rase Goftar," Novelty Theatre, 5-15 p.m.
Arjan Education Society's High School, Portrait Unveiling, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Light Horse Parade, 7 a.m.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—An Indian sloth Bear cub (Melursus ursinus) has been presented to the zoological collection by Captain Lambert of H. M.'s Assaye.

A BICYCLE WANTED.—Colonel Riddell, Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay District, has reported to the police that he left his bicycle standing in the Gymkhana Ground at half-past 5 o'clock, on Monday evening, and missed it shortly afterwards.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Mariambee, a Mahomedan woman, residing in Mazagowda Road, has reported to the police the theft of a box, containing ornaments, articles of wearing apparel, currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 342. A woman, named Massoomboe who had been in her employ for about a week, has since disappeared.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Moosi, a Mahomedan girl, aged twelve years, who was burnt on Monday morning, by an accidental upsetting of a kerosine oil lamp, while she was asleep in her house in Bhendy Bazar Road, died at the J. J. Hospital, the same night. Her body was ordered to be disposed of by order of the Commissioner of Police.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony and other places, per extra s. s. "Wladimar Sands," in South Africa via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m., on Friday and Saturday, the 21st and 22nd instant.—Mails for Singapore and Japan, per extra s.s. "Castlesham" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m., on Thursday, the 20th instant.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC ASSOCIACAO.—A lecture on the Nature of Beauty will be delivered under the auspices of the Bombay Catholic Association by the Rev. S. Baswin, S. J., Professor of English Literature, at St. Xaviers College, at 6-30 p. m. to-day in the hall of St. Xavier's High School, opposite the Small Causes Courts. Mr. J. X. de Souza, M. A., L. L. M., I. C. S., Session Judge of Thana, has kindly consented to preside. The lecture is open free to all Catholic ladies and gentlemen.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Band will play the following programme at W. B. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant on Wednesday from 7 to 9 p.m.

March	Under Freedom's Flag ...	F. Nowowiesko
Overture	La Gazza Ladra	Rosini
Valse	River of years	Lamotte
Selection	Bouievardia	W. Williams
Marcn	Gigot	F. Wagner
Polka	Packanoops	C. Lothian
Selection	La Poupee	E. Andran
Gallop	Victory	Forscot & Mason

GOD SAVE THE KING.

A UNIQUE OFFER.

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY.

AMONG the many offers of standard literary works, for purchase on the instalment system none could be more attractive than that which is now made by the London "Times." The "Century," an encyclopædic work, which includes such authoritative compilations as the Century Dictionary, the Century Atlas of the world, and the Century Cyclopædia is in its way a master-piece such as the general public have never yet had an adequate opportunity of acquiring. Those who have had the privilege of looking over the pages of this great work must have been at once dissatisfied and disgusted with the inadequacies of all previous compilations. It is not merely a dictionary, it is a literary encyclopædia. It is abounds with quotations, allusion, derivation, history. It is a complete and faultless handbook to the science of words—so far as the English tongue at any rate is concerned. And though the explanations, the definitions, and the descriptions which cover its pages are in themselves sufficient for all ordinary purposes the work does not stop there. It is full, replete with capitally reproduced illustrations, which remove any sense of dryness which its technicalities might indeed. It is indeed what the "Times" claims for it "a work unrivalled." But the offer which has been so widely taken advantage of at home does not consist alone of the Century Dictionary. Just as the Dictionary claims precedence of all other works of its kind so the Century Atlas of the World is far ahead of all other geographical reference books in "get-up" and in completeness. It is the most modern work of its kind, containing the results of all the latest explorations in the Arctic Regions by Nansen and the Duke of Abruzzi, in Central Africa and other remote quarters of the earth's surface. The execution of the production is the result of a lavish expenditure of capital, such as could only accompany a publication on so large a scale as the present one. The Century Cyclopædia of proper names, which extends over 1,079 pages is historical, biological, geographical and biographical. Commencing with the progenitor of the human race Adam, it includes such recent names as Li Hung Chang and Dreyfus. And not only are men and things and places treated of, but legendary characters and characters of fiction are also given a place in this work. It is one of the completest works of reference ever written.

And as to the terms on which these three works are offered to the public nothing could be more generous or advantageous. The "Times" offers in India a limited edition of the volumes, which are ten in number, at 40 per cent. reduction from the usual publisher's prices. The purchase-money is payable either in cash, or if the subscriber prefers, on the gradual payment plan, Rs. 10 being the first payment, and Rs. 10 per mensem being the unit of the succeeding monthly instalments. There are four bindings, cloth, the cash price of which is Rs. 171, half morocco Rs. 216, three-quarter morocco Rs. 262, and full morocco Rs. 332. The offer has been a phenomenal one in England, and there are now only a limited number of copies for sale. Intending purchasers should, therefore, do well to send in their names at once if they desire to secure a set.

THE ALLEGED WILL FORGERY.

THE MISSING BARRISTER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. H. Brewin, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, charged Shapurji Kavasji Sanjana, barrister-at-law; Jadavji Parmanand; Kallanji Mawji; Deokaran Megji; Narwanji Nanabhoy Sakhatwala, Solicitor; Rustomji Cursetji Banatwalla; and Krishna Govind Yadoo with forging a will, and perjury. Mr. Yorke-Smith, Public Prosecutor, with Mr. Velinker, pleader, prosecuted, Messrs. Bhalshanker, solicitor, and Kapadia, pleader, appeared for Kallanji Mawji, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Pandit, barrister-at-law, for Deokaran Megji, and Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barrister-at-law, for Sakhatwala and Banatwala.

Sanjana was again absent. Mr. Souza, who was his pleader on the 14th instant, in his evidence said that he expected Sanjana the next day, i.e., 15th instant. He had no information about Sanjana, neither had he any knowledge of his whereabouts.

Mrs. Bachubai Sanjana said that she had not seen her husband since she left the house yesterday. Her son had told her that a packet of poison for rats which was in the scullery cupboard was missing.

Mr. Erachshaw Sanjana said that he had not seen his father since yesterday. He said a packet of Rough-on-rats, about 3 by 2 inches in size, which his father had bought about eight days before his arrest was missing from the house. He had seen that packet in his cupboard four days back. None of the contents of the packet had been used, to-date.

Mr. Erachshaw, cross-examined, said that he did not see his father leave the house taking the packet with him.

Miss Aimai Sanjana said she had no knowledge of her father's whereabouts since he left the house yesterday morning.

Mr. Walker, Inspector of Bombay Police, A Division, in his evidence said that he did not know Sanjana, neither had he seen him personally. He was deputed to make inquiries about Sanjana, and a warrant of arrest was handed to him at about 5 p.m. yesterday. He had made inquiries at Sanjana's house and in neighbourhood, and he inquired of some of the accused's relations. He did not inquire from any one else. He had taken Mr. Sorabji Hormasji Chesan, who knew Sanjana personally, with him. He had made no inquiries at railway stations. There was no prospect of his immediate arrest.

Mr. Yorke-Smith said that the Superintendent Mr. Holdway had made some inquiries at the railway stations.

Mr. Holdway, Superintendent of Police A Division, said that he made inquiries at Sanjana's place, the Victoria Terminus, and Church Gate Railway Station, but got no information of the accused.

The surety Luxumon Jetha asked for one month's time to make inquiries about Sanjana.

On resuming his seat on the bench at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Magistrate intimated that as Mr. Sanjana's absence could not be accounted for, he proposed to proceed with the case in his absence and asked Mr. Yorke-Smith to open the case for the prosecution, and to state those points which were not disclosed in the information.

Mr. Yorke-Smith said that he was not prepared to open the case for the prosecution, but would lead evidence at once. It was not compulsory for the prosecution to reveal their case. He considered it most objectionable for the prosecution to tell a story and anticipate what the witness were going to say. Moreover the information disclosed the facts in detail.

Mr. Bhalshanker contended that the prosecution should follow the procedure laid down under section 256 of the case. The prosecution should first state what the nature of the complaint was.

Mr. Yorke-Smith said that he was going to make an application to tender a pardon to accused No. 7 and if that pardon was accepted, he would proceed with his evidence.

The Magistrate ruled that there was nothing in the Code which could compel the prosecution to open their case.

Alexander Da Souza, clerk in the Testamentary Registrar's Office, High Court, produced in pursuance of an order made by Mr. Justice Russell, all the documents and books relating to Suit No. 46 of 1900, re Jadowje Parmanand vs. Mathuradas Cullianji. Witness also produced the order made by Mr. Justice Russell for the prosecution of the accused.

On the application of the Government Solicitor the Magistrate tendered a pardon to the accused No. 7 Krishna Govind Yadoo, under Section 337 of the Criminal Procedure Code on condition that he made a full and true disclosure of the whole of the circumstance within his knowledge, relating to the commission of the present offence.

The approver accepted the pardon on the ground that it was given in writing.

The Magistrate said that he had already done so.

THE APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

Krishna Govind Yadoo, the approver, examined by Mr. Yorke Smith said that he was a native of Poona, at present undergoing a term of six years' imprisonment in the Byculla Prison for forgery. He knew the first accused Shapurji Cawasji Sanjana, who was at present absent. He first became acquainted with him in Poona where Sanjana had come in a suit in the Small Causes Court, in 1893. Sanjana was conducting the case for the plaintiff while the witness was assisting the defendant. That suit was compromised. He again saw Sanjana in the end of March, 1900. Sanjana came to his house in Kasba Peth, Poona, about 6-30 p.m. When Sanjana came he was engaged in worshipping and there were two men named Bajapa Gunpatrao and Vishwanath Sirapi with him in the house. After he had finished worshipping, Sanjana took him aside and said "Come to Bombay. I have some business with you." Sanjana did not then disclose the nature of the business, but said that he would do so when witness came to Bombay with him. At 10 p.m. same night witness and Sanjana left the house and proceeded to the railway station. On the way Sanjana called at the Royal Family Hotel and brought his steel trunk and bedding. Sanjana paid his (witness) railway fare and then came to Bombay by the same night train. The next morning at 7 o'clock, they alighted at the Victoria Terminus Station, whence the witness in company of Sanjana drove to the latter's residence in Modikhana Fort, Sanjana told witness to sit there, while he went for Jadowji, the accused No. 2. Jadowji came and had some conversation with Sanjana, which witness could not hear, as it was carried on aside in private. Jadowji then took out a currency note for Rs. 5 and gave it to Sanjana, who handed it to the witness, telling him to go and have his meal, and to call again at his house in the evening. Witness had pan up with one Dalsji Krisnaji Baoise, near Gol Pitha, in Falkland Road, Sanjana knew his address and the same evening he along with Callianji, the accused No. 3, called at his place. Sanjana asked witness to go with him to his place. This he agreed and they all three got into a victoria. On the way Callianji (pointing to Sanjana said "Listen to the Sett (Sanjana) and do his work; don't be afraid to do it, you will be benefited by it." Callianji then got down and went away. Witness and Sanjana proceeded to the latter's house, when they arrived there the accused Jadowji was present. Jadowji and Sanjana then said "We shall tell you what the work is and you should take an oath not to disclose it." Witness promised to do so whereupon Sanjana and Jadowji produced a bundle and showed him some papers from it. The papers consisted of a book of account and copy of a will. They also showed him a receipt signed by one Purshotam Ludha. They then asked him to write out a will according to the draft and to imitate the handwriting in the account book and torn pages. They also told him to sign the will imitating the signature of Purshotam Ludha, at the foot of the receipt. The witness asked "what will you pay me for the work." They said "what shall you take. Witness said "Pay me Rs. 200." They said "take one hundred rupees and do the work properly." Witness consented. They paid him Rs. 10 for the expenses and told him to do the work soon. Witness tied up all the papers and left for Poona. He prepared the will according to the direction and returned to Bombay in about four days bringing all the papers with him. He went straight to Sanjana's house and showed him and Jadowji the will that he had prepared. He identified the will (produced) which was then in the same condition as now. The line pointed out to him now at the foot of the document was not then there. Both Sanjana and Jadowji compared the handwriting of the will with those of the book and then said: "go and come back in the evening." Witness left leaving the papers with them. The same evening the two accused called him at his place and took him to Sanjana's house. There they showed him the will and said "There is some change to be made in the body of the will and there is some difference in the signature, which is thick and clumsy and you will have to prepare another will." A copy of the new will with the alterations was then made by Jadowji and given to the witness. That draft consisted of four whole sheets and one half sheet. The draft now shown to him consisted of two whole sheets and one half sheet.

The approver's evidence was not finished when the Court rose.

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WEDDING AT AHMEDABAD.

On February 7th, Miss Winifred Lely and Mr. Kenneth Reinold were married in Christ Church Ahmedabad. The ceremony took place at 8 a.m., and long before that hour the road from the Shahi Bagh to the Church was lined by the Ahmedabad Police in full dress uniform. Christ Church could at no time be called a pretty edifice, with its severe straight lines accentuated by whitewash, but it never looked better than it did that February morning. Although there is very little scope for decoration in the Church, a pretty arch of greenery and white flowers had been erected at the entrance to the chancel and the candelabra were also garlanded.

By 8 o'clock the assembled guests, who were shown to their places by the bride's brother and cousin, had almost filled the Church, and their bright dresses and the uniforms of the Military and Police officers made a goodly show. Mrs. Caulfield wore a beautiful dress of filmy black lace, with a very slight pattern, over white silk, and a pink straw hat trimmed with chiffon of the same colour added a note of colour to a very elegant costume. Mrs. Reynolds, the bridegroom's sister, was in white over blue with a large black hat trimmed with feathers and black lace over white chiffon. Mrs. Emanuel wore a costume of navy blue silk and coffee coloured lace. Mrs. Page, a beautiful gray gown trimmed with ecru lace and a hat to match. Mrs. Lambert, a blue and white dress with a large white hat, and Mrs. Duff was also in dark blue. Mrs. Paton was in black. Mrs. Covernton, in black and white, while Mrs. Sievwright wore a gray costume and her daughter was in white. But the admired of all beholders was the Rajah Sabib of Dharampore, who has since his boyhood been a friend and ward of Mr. Lely; his beautiful kincab shawl, lovely pearls and splendid diamonds were the envy of many present.

Punctual to a moment Mr. Reinold and his best man, Mr. Wallinger, both in the uniform of the Bombay District Police, took their places at the chancel entrance, and shortly after the party from the Shahi Bagh arrived. Mrs. Lely wore a lovely dress of pale heliotrope *crepe de chine* with an open work pattern. It was made with a slight train and the bodice was pouched in front. With her came Mrs. Pechey-Phipson, in green; Rukhmabai, in native costume; Mrs. Moscardi, in an opalescent brocade, and her sister, Miss Mathews, in a shawl-patterned silk with a picture hat tied under her chin.

Soon the sound of many horses announced the arrival of the bride, and she and her father drove up, escorted by a bodyguard of police sowars.

Mr. de Coetlogon, the officiating clergyman, met the bride at the Church porch and while the hymn "Oh God our Help in ages past" was being sung, the bridal party came in procession up the aisle. Miss Lely was given away by her father, and was attended by one bridesmaid, Miss Chapman; Master Arthur Lambert, aged 3, was train-bearer. The wedding dress was very beautiful. The bodice was formed of white net trimmed with Honiton lace. It was low necked and had elbow sleeves. The skirt was of plain white satin to the knees and from thence to the ground of innumerable little flounces of chiffon edged with bébé ribb

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1902.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

In a telling address at the Convocation of the Bombay University, last evening, the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, advocated the cause of University Reform, the necessity for which has been already affirmed. The Vice-Chancellor followed on lines similar to those laid down by his Excellency the Viceroy at the Educational Conference of September last, when he urged that educationists in this country should endeavour to infuse greater unity into the present conflict of jarring atoms and to inspire higher education in India with a nobler ideal. His Excellency reminded those who met him in the Conference—Mr. Vice-Chancellor Candy among them—that they were not playing with counters, but handling the life-pulse of future generations. That sentiment the Vice-Chancellor appreciated to the full and his Address sought to bring more directly home to the Bombay University the views of the Conference, of which he was so prominent a member. At the outset Mr. Candy disarmed those critics who incline to the belief that he takes a pessimist view of the situation by asserting that so long as we can send forth from our colleges men like Byramji Cama and Raghunath Paranjpe, we need never despair of the future of our universities, even though there may be several matters which urgently call for reform. In anticipation of the visit of the Educational Commission to Bombay, the Vice-Chancellor indicated the ideas of the University, for, as he argued, it behoved them to be ready with clear and defined opinions as to the lines on which reform appears necessary. At the same time he refrained from laying down any dogmatic propositions, his observations being, as he explained, simply suggestions offered in the hope that they may form the basis of thorough examination and consideration, and when threshed out, represent almost, if not entirely, the unanimous opinion of the University of Bombay. The main defect in the Bombay University's Act of Incorporation is that there is no mention of an executive committee, which under the name of the Syndicate is constituted under bye-laws and entrusted with the daily matters of detail, having practically the government of the University in its hands. The Legislative portion of the governing body, the Senate, is composed of the Fellows of the University. In the Calcutta and the Madras Universities the minimum number is thirty. In Bombay it is twenty-six. But while the number of Fellows last year in Calcutta was 180, and in Madras 197, that of Bombay was over three hundred—a statement, which we can well believe, provoked more than a smile at the Conference. The system of election is unsatisfactory, and that reform is necessary is universally admitted. Sir Raymond West, so long as fifteen years ago, sought to restrict the numbers so as to increase their responsibility and efficiency. There are other matters requiring attention, among them permanent Boards, for the selection of examiners and text books. But of these the Vice-Chancellor made only passing mention.

At the present time, as Mr. Candy showed, the Syndicate consists of the Vice-Chancellor, the Deans of the four Faculties, and ten Syndics who, with the Deans, are elected annually by the members of the Faculties. Among the fourteen is the Director of Public Instruction and four professors, who are actively engaged in the work of education. But there is nothing in the constitution of the University to ensure the continuance of that state of things, wherefore the learned Vice-Chancellor very properly urges that one of the first features in any reform is the principle that the members of the governing body should be those who are engaged in education in the constituent colleges of the University, though he would have them, then, as now, assisted by additional members, who may not be actively engaged in education. Though, as in the case of the London University, Mr. Candy would have the presence of men other than those actually engaged in teaching, men experienced in the conduct of public business and capable of advising from a non-academic standpoint on educational and other matters affecting the interests of the University, he strongly urges that the majority of the governing body should be those who are actually engaged in educational work. With that reservation, the principle is sound. Professors and school-masters are not frequently strong in business matters and without the assistance of such additional members, as are contemplated, the result might one day be disastrous, especially as the Indian Universities are not the wealthy corporations that those in England have become. Then there are difficulties in the way of realising his ideal, which the Chancellor is fully aware. The geographical problem is one of them, and it is clear that as the colleges are far apart, the representatives of the teaching staffs might find it inconvenient to meet continually and consult for the decision of administrative questions. In existing circumstances it is necessary to appoint men in the presidency town. But to get over this obstacle Mr. Candy suggests that the University shall pay the travelling expenses incurred in attending committees, a plan which would obviate the necessity of choosing Educational Syndics mainly from the presidency town. At the same time Mr. Candy looks ahead to the establishment of provincial universities, such as we have in England which, as he remarked, have had a wonderful effect in stimulating munificent benefactions and endowments. But it is satisfactory to learn that the scheme is not to be pressed forward at the present time, that the Vice-Chancellor recognises, despite its many advantages, that it must be a dream of the future. Consolidation, rather than the multiplication of academic institutions, as the Viceroy said, last September, is the object, which for the present, must be held in view. Meantime, our Vice-Chancellor is persuaded, and public opinion is emphatically with him when he declares that if Bombay is not to fall behind it must find money for additional lectureships and professorships connected with scientific and commercial education.

Upon the subject of finance and the necessity for public support, the Vice-Chancellor made an important digression. It is idle, he said, to call on Government for increased grants to any large extent towards university or higher education, until the claims of primary education are satisfied. Lord Curzon could not have made that fact clearer than he did when he told the Simla Conference "I am one of those who think that Government has not fulfilled its duty" in respect to the teaching of the masses in the vernacular. Furthermore his Excellency is against anything that will turn the Universities into a department of the State or fetter the colleges and schools with bureaucratic handcuffs. In face of this declaration Mr. Candy did well to press home the urgency of the need of private liberality in the endowment of scholarships, not only in the Arts Colleges, but for the encouragement of Technical Education. "We in Bombay," said the Vice-Chancellor, "are proud of the benefactions connected with our University," and he proceeded to mention these in detail, paying tribute also to Mr. Tata's great scheme. But referring generally to those benefactions, he was constrained to remark that it is certainly a serious matter for consideration whether most of the endowments are not split up into too many small items, causing considerable labour in administration and not yielding benefits to higher education commensurate with the total sum expended. He deprecated the system of founding independent small prizes and appealed to those possessed of ample means to contribute endowments such as lectureships and chairs in the various sciences. Ample illustrations of what he advocated are afforded in the benefactions to the Universities of London and Birmingham and Liverpool which he enumerated. "Would that any words of mine," exclaimed the Vice-Chancellor, "could excite enthusiasm among the wealthy citizens of this presidency, so that a combined effort should be made for providing funds for higher education." "Trite words, uttered before," though they be, we would commend them and his suggestion in advocacy of the formulation of ways and means for providing a steady flow of funds by which the shettias and leading citizens might ensure enduring fame and the gratitude of succeeding generations, besides gaining an interest in life they could hardly find elsewhere.

BOMBAY DEALERS AND MANCHESTER SHIPPERS. The Bombay and Manchester Chambers of Commerce have, for some little time past, been engaged in a dispute which has arisen partly through indiscretion and partly on account of lack of knowledge on the part of the Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association of Bombay. That body, probably, unaware of the difficulties which must always attend the shipment of goods in an inland city like Manchester, especially when the means of transport is a busy canal, have grown dissatisfied with the present conditions attending delivery contracts, and have been seeking to obtain new and, what they profess to believe, improved methods in the shipment of goods. There is something incongruous in the very suggestion of altered conditions. It must be remembered in the first place that there has always been the most cordial relationship between the Manchester Chamber and Bombay merchants. It must not be forgotten, moreover, that delay on the part of Manchester shippers is just as deleterious to their trade as it is to the interests of the members of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association. And one would imagine at least that Manchester merchants would be as anxious to avoid delay as dealers in Bombay. But these considerations have not deterred the members of the local Piece-Goods Merchants' Association from issuing to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce what is practically an ultimatum. They say that after the first of February, 1902, the only evidence in proof of date of shipment that will be accepted will be (1) the bill of lading, or (2) the certificate of the conference liners as to the delivery of the goods to them for shipment. To those who have only the most casual knowledge of the methods employed by shippers in Manchester this proposal appears not only unreasonable but even arrogant, and the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has no hesitation at all in saying that the proposal is impracticable, adding a piece of information which implies a diract veto! "The conference liners refuse certificate." Surely this reply, curt though it necessarily is, considering that it forms part of a cabled message, should be sufficient to convince and satisfy the Native Piece-Goods merchants. However, we learn, that this was not the case. A meeting is to be held in a day or two at which a resolution, persisting in the proposals, will be passed. Why the Association should thus wish to oppose its own interests it is difficult to imagine. It is gratifying to note, however, that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce do not share the views of the Native Association. They, at any rate, are fully satisfied with the reply of the Manchester Chamber and have already let the matter drop. The result of the persistence of the Native Piece-Goods Association can only have one result—absolute failure and loss of prestige to themselves as a body. It may, too, result in a straining of the cordial relations which at present exist with the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and that might have an even more disastrous result—a loss of trade. It is to be hoped that the Association will see its way to withdraw the demand and to follow the better advised course already adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of this city.

THE SCENE OF THE EARTHQUAKE. Within a period of less than fifty years Shemakha, the scene of the earthquake which has destroyed two thousand people and rendered twenty-five thousand homeless, has thrice suffered from serious seismic convulsions. The last great shock was experienced just thirty years ago. On the 16th January 1872 an earthquake wrought such havoc in Shemakha, that the town has not been able to recover from its effects. Thirteen years previously the place was shaken to its foundations and the Russians deeming it an unsafe seat for the head of the Provincial Government removed the administrative capital to Baku, sixty-five miles away. The history of Shemakha, indeed, shows that life there has never been for long free from violent disturbances of one form or another. The town is the ancient capital of a district which corresponds to what was formerly the Khanate of Shirwan. The province and the capital have been frequently the theatre of war in which great slaughter has been wrought. In the first year of the sixteenth century the province was conquered by the Persians under Shah Ismail I. and until the fall of the Safawi dynasty it continued, with but short intervals, to belong to Persia. The Lesghians sacked the capital in 1712. Alaud-Daulah, a Daghistani, devastated the town and the whole province eight years later and was recognised by Persia as the Khan of Shirwan. Turkey conquered the district in 1724 but ten years afterwards Nadir Shah re-conquered the province for Persia after a struggle in which the country suffered terribly. Eight years later Nadir Shah destroyed the capital and as a punishment to the inhabitants for their Sunnite faith he built a new town under the same name, sixteen miles to the westward. When Nadir Shah retired Shirwan became independent and the old town was rebuilt. Subsequently it became the capital of the Russian Provincial Government. The Russians first entered the district in 1723, but quickly withdrew. Seventy-two years later they seized Shemakha and Baku, but they did not finally annex the district until 1805. The province has an area of 4,426 square miles and lies along the southern slope of the main chain of the Eastern Caucasus. The district is noted for its vine-growing and silk industry. With the removal of the Russian Provincial Government to Baku the town of Shemakha lost its importance. It is situated on the old high road from Europe to India and evidence of its former greatness is visible in the ruins of large caravanserais, churches and public buildings. The population of the district and town consists largely of Tartars and Armenians with some thousands of Russians and a certain number of Jews and Jats. The great loss of life now recorded is likely to be followed by further destruction for the seismic disturbances have been succeeded by the activity of a volcano in the neighbourhood of the town.

V.C.'S FOR INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALLERS. Rudyard Kipling's strictures on "Flannelled fools and muddied oafs" miss the mark when we consider the prominent part cricketers and footballers have played in the war. Several well-known exponents of these and other games have lost their lives in South Africa, including F. W. Milligan, the Yorkshire cricketer; D. H. Forbes, the Oxford Cricket Blue and Middlesex Player, and F. G. Tait, the amateur Champion Golfer. Others have won honours, while at least two have earned the highest and most prized reward that can fall to a soldier, the Victoria Cross. Sergeon-Captain T. J. Crean, the celebrated Irish International forward, who has been serving with the Imperial Light Horse since the beginning of the war, was dangerously wounded in the abdomen when attending [illegible] in the firing line some weeks since. [illegible] ball entered his right side under the [illegible] passed through the stomach and emerged [illegible] the left hip and his condition was [illegible] time very grave. He is now recovering satisfactorily and has been recommended for the V. C., an honour which has already been bestowed upon R. Johnston, a member of the Dublin Wanderers' Football Club, who like Crean, was a member of the British football team, which visited South Africa in 1896, and after the tour settled down there.

In another column will be found the announcement of Madame Knig's forthcoming benefit concert and musical soiree which takes place next Tuesday evening at the Apollo Bunder Rooms. Details of the musical programme will shortly be published and meantime a limited number of tickets can be obtained from Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

H. M. S. POMONE, Captain E. A. Simons, sailed yesterday afternoon for the Persian Gulf.

H. M. S. PERSEUS, Captain E. R. Pears, will sail to-day for Trincomali.

MR. W. MAXWELL yesterday took over charge as officiating Post Master General of Bombay from Mr. Barton Groves, who proceeded on short leave.

THE arguments of counsel on the question of costs in the appeals of the Bombay Tramway Company and the Municipal Corporation, from a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, were concluded before the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling yesterday afternoon. The Appeal Court decided, that, so far as the Company's suit in the Court below related to the notice of purchase and the exercise of the Corporation's option of purchase, it should be dismissed with costs. As to the rest of the costs in the Court below, each party should bear its own. In regard to the general costs of the suit, the Company was ordered to pay to the Corporation half their taxed costs. The Corporation having substantially succeeded in the appeal, the Company should pay them three-fourths of their costs.

THE subscriptions received for the memorial to the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit amount to Rs. 43,495.

THE whole of the Viennese tramway service has been transformed from horse to electric traction.

AN Exchange Dover telegram states that enormous quantities of sugar are being taken out of bond at Calais and exported to England in anticipation of increased taxation.

THE Vienna papers publish a telegram from Innsbruck stating that the body of the student Dornacer, who was overwhelmed by an avalanche while ascending the Hasenburger, has been dug out of the snow.

THE Kaiser's motor-car is geared to four speeds, ranging from three to forty miles an hour.

The King has made frequent use of his motor-car during his stay with Earl Howe at Penn House.

THE Irish Wolfhound Club has presented the Irish Guards with a young Irish wolfhound as a regimental pet.

HINTS ON TRIPS TO KASHMIR.

III.

We were pitched in a lovely pine forest, fir cones lying all round us and were inhaling the delicious smell of the pines! That night a most unpleasant experience occurred, a thief came into my tent, and took my bag containing over 70 rupees, worth of small change without rousing me, and I only awoke in the morning to make the disagreeable discovery. It was a great nuisance losing the money and there was the difficulty of paying the coolies without small change. However nothing could be done then as we had to proceed to Aru. It was a most lovely march up the valley with the roaring Liddar beside or below us, but we nearly had a serious accident. When M. was riding over a small bridge over a stream flowing down to the Liddar (the bridge being made of loose logs) I heard a scream. Looking back I saw M. on the rocks almost in the river, and the pony scrambling out. R. and I hastily went back to the rescue and mercifully M. was only bruised. One of the logs of wood projected and broke his fall, otherwise it might have been a terrible accident. After a bit we halted in a beautiful spot opposite a waterfall which in one place poured through a cave of ice and stone. We went on leisurely into Aru, which like Pailgaum is a wide opening out of the valley with lovely green meadows and clumps of pines.

Our camp we chose in the open, for the sake of the sun, but the wind was very cold. In the evening, M. and I strolled further up the valley in the direction of Liddarwat and found the ascent made us very short of breath, but we were repaid by the glorious scenery on all sides and the exquisite sunset effects. The stories of the road to Liddarwat and to the Kolahoi glacier described it as full of snow and other obstructions, so we reluctantly determined not to go further, but return to Pailgaum next day. This we accordingly did and on arriving at the bridge, where M. had tumbled into the river, the pony refused to cross, remembering the place, and we had to wait till the coolies came up and dragged him across! Soon after reaching Pailgaum on May 12th, a heavy storm came up, thunder, lightning and rain, but fortunately, it had cleared by dinner time. Next day another violent storm overtook us, the thunder and lightning were so close, it was really rather terrifying. The weather was very cold after the storm, thermometer 43° in the early morning at Pailgaum. We met the Governor of Kashmir who, with the Tehsildar of Islamabad, had come to settle about sites for temporary shops in the season, and with their aid we hoped to discover the thief who had bolted with our money, but as the only method suggested by the Tehsildar was to hand over our Kashmir servants to his tender mercies for a night, we were moved by the tears of the servants to decline the offer and never found any trace of our stolen silver bits. We strongly suspected the able factotum Amira Bhisti, and there can be but little doubt that our suspicions were well founded, for the next year the Director-General of Post Offices in India lost his money in a similar way, and the thief was Amira Bhisti, who is now safely lodged in jail. It was a great disappointment to us that we had been unable to reach the Kolahoi glacier. Later in the season, an enjoyable expedition must be the march up the Liddar Valley to Pailgaum, then on through Aru and Liddarwat to Kolahoi, then back to Liddarwat, and two difficult marches by Yemsa Nag to Kulan in the Sind Valley. This is a stiff excursion, and as Neve says, ladies must be prepared to walk in difficult places. In an issue of the "Bombay Gazette" in 1899, there was an interesting account of this expedition made by two men from Bombay, and that reminds me that there was in that account a useful "tip" of which a note may be taken by all visitors to the Valleys in Kashmir, viz., have a bundle or two of English rope, (not too thick), it comes in handy for tying the coolies, bundles.

Our march back to the Jhelum river was uneventful. Crossing the Liddar two miles below Pailgaum, march to Sellar on 15th and on 16th to Bijbehara, where we joined our boat. Moved off that evening, and reached Srinagar at 9 a.m. on 17th mooring at the Sonawarbagh and pitching our tents near friends. Barring a regular monsoon storm on 18th (our little tents were waterproof) we had an enjoyable four days at Srinagar, including a picnic to Nashin bagh on the Dhal lake, at which several boats manned by Mission School lads gave us a grand display of Kashmiri paddling. On the 20th [illegible] shifted our boats into the Dhal Lake, [illegible] tea with friends at Gupkar Hou[illegible] of [illegible] were [illegible] the [illegible] Lake, and soon got to Ga[illegible], the [illegible] point for the Sind valley. It is a pretty [illegible], with a picturesque camp, high hills on either side and the river below. In our march up the Liddar valley we had relied on village ponies and country saddles for assistance when we were tired of footing it. But for the Sind valley we were more luxurious, and obtained from the transport agent a couple of galloways with English shaped saddles. These ponies were a great improvement on the others, and we went along gaily, on the morning of the 22nd breakfasting at a lovely spot close to a stream, with the Wangat valley and snow peaks of Haramouk on our right. The water which was very clear was icy cold! Our camp at Kangan was reached early in the afternoon, and at 3 p.m., it was delightfully cool, almost cold, sitting under a grand old chenar tree. Next day we marched to Kulan; between Gund and Kulan there is a nasty bit of road, the ledge of a rock with a sheer precipice on one side. I had ridden on to it before I fully realised where I was, so I had to continue to the bitter end. A friend told me that his wife was being carried in a dandy over this ledge and he was walking ahead, and heard his wife scream; she was terrified, so they had to lead her across blindfolded!

We went over worse places next day in the snow. The evening of our arrival at Kulan, we crossed the river to have a look at the road from Yemsa Nag, used by those who go from the Liddar into the Sind valley—a very difficult journey and not feasible till later in the year.

We came in for an interesting incident. One of the mountain torrents falling into the river was much swollen owing to the melting snows, and was washing over a small bridge made of trees. There was a large flock of sheep, which had to cross the torrent somehow that night, to get to the village of Kulan, so the shepherds were trying to clear the bridge, and while doing this, one of the principal trees which formed it, got washed away, down into the river. However they rescued another and at length reset the bridge. The sheep then crossed over one by one, the lads bringing up the rear with the little lambs in their arms.

We were off early on the morning of the 24th May. The march up the Sind valley is not so picturesque as that up the left bank of the Liddar till one gets to Gagangair, where the valley narrows, and then the road consists of a series of magnificent gorges. It is impossible adequately to describe how beautiful the scenery is in this last march to Sonamarg. Parts of the road were covered with snow, and at first it was disconcerting riding along a narrow path on snow, with a sheer drop into the roaring torrent far below. How the horses did it was marvellous, and still more so the ponies with the baggage! Four or five miles further on, the gorge opens out and we came upon a broad green valley. Sonamarg is at the extreme end of this valley, and there is a high and extensive plain between it and the first village Chitgirt. With Sonamarg itself we were disappointed. It is not nearly so picturesque [illegible] Liddar Valley, but it is grander, and there is nothing in the Liddar Valley which comes up to this last march from Gangangair. In the autumn the road won[illegible] be difficult with no snow [illegible] over, but the scenery could hardly be [illegible]

[illegible] again this season attempting to [illegible] Channel. Dr. Baird, of Dover, [illegible] place a tug at her disposal, and [illegible] will start, as Captain Webb did, from the English coast. In the meanwhile she is in constant training. She has swum from Stein to Vienna, a distance of seventy-five kilometres, in eight hours, and three minutes, and points out that this is [illegible] times across the Channel.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DE WET'S RECENT ESCAPE.

THE WEEK'S BOER LOSSES.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The details of the recent big drive when De Wet escaped show that 300 Boers were captured and 41 killed and wounded.

Lord Kitchener reports that during the week, 22 Boers have been killed and wounded, and 245 made prisoners or surrendered.

MORE BOER PRISONERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

Three officers, tennon-commissioned officers and men of the Shropshire Light Infantry leave Poona for Madras on Thursday next to escort the new batch of the Boer prisoners expected to arrive on the 22nd at Satara. Three officers and 100 men of the Royal Scots will leave Poona for Satara to form a guard over the Boer prisoners camp there.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The following casualties have been reported in South Africa :—

6th February, at Middlerem, wounded dangerously—Lieutenant J. A. Bingham, Imperial Yeomanry ; at Ermelo, died of appendicitis—Trooper Smithson, 19th Hussars.

9th February, near Bethlehem, wounded slightly—Lieutenant Colston, 2nd Grenadier Guards.

10th February, at Ermelo, died of enteric—Trooper A. H. Higgins and H. Ingram, 19th Hussars.

11th February, at Norval's Pont, died of enteric—Lieutenant S. W. Dequeria, Imperial Yeomanry.

12th February, at Klipriver, wounded severely—Major Dowell and Lieutenant Colley, 2nd North Lancashires ; and Captain Lemarchant, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers ; slightly wounded—Lieutenant Ponsonby, 3rd Royal Warwickshires ; at Bloemfontein, died of enteric—Lieutenant W. H. Stevenson, Canadian Scouts, and at Wynburg, of liver disease—Civil Veterinary Surgeon R. Armstrong.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

CESSION TO UNITED STATES.

The Washington Senate has ratified the Treaty for the cession of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

[It will be necessary for the House of Representatives to vote the appropriation for the purchase of the Danish West Indies. The Treaty with Denmark itself does not refer to a "plebiscite" of the islanders being taken, but Denmark has given notice that before it ratifies the Treaty it will submit the question of the cession of the Islands to the inhabitants, although not until the United States Senate has ratified the convention. Not much objection is expected at Washington from the islanders, as the Treaty is so framed that they are not called upon to surrender their allegiance to Denmark. The United States will not control the "plebiscite" in any way, as it is destinctly stated that Denmark will ascertain the inclinations of the people before final steps are taken. The Islands about to be ceded are Santa Cruz, St. Thomas and St. John. The first-named has an area of 21 square miles and a population numbering 984. The three islands are administered by one Governor. An American paper observes that the acquirement of Santa Cruz extends the United States Dominions so far easterly that to the western extremity of Balabac American territory extends through 178 degrees of longitude, placing the United States beside England as a world power.]

THE RIOTS AT TRIESTE.

SOCIALISTS ARRESTED.

Order has been restored at Trieste.

Many Socialists have been arrested there for inciting the riots.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN THE TRANSCAUCASUS.

TWO THOUSAND DEATHS.

THOUSANDS HOMELESS.

It is estimated that two thousand have perished in the Shemakha district and 25,000 are homeless.

The volcano is now in a state of eruption near Shemakha.

THE AROS EXPEDITION.

Captain Knowles, of the Indian Staff Corps, has been severely wounded in an engagement with the Aros.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

STILL A NAVAL BASE.

Arnold Forster replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that Wei-Hai-Wei would be used as a naval base and for many purposes.

THE WATERLOO CUP.

The coursing match for the Waterloo Cup has been postponed for a week owing to the

THE FOURTH TEST MATCH.

ENGLAND'S SECOND INNINGS.

England in their second innings in the match have made 77 for 7 wickets.

Ranjitsinhji made 99 in the second innings before he was caught on the match by seven

CRICKET IN JAPAN.

Speaking in the House of Lords Lord Cranborne said that Government [thought the proposal scarcely met the justice of the case and had asked Japan to reconsider the matter if possible and indemnify Gilmour for the cost of the

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SERIOUS RIOTS AT BARCELONA.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

A general strike has taken place at Barcelona which it is believed has been fomented by Anarchits.

Business is paralysed. The strikers number eighty thousand and frequent collisions are taking place with the troops.

The casualties on the rioters side are variously estimated at from 38 to 75 killed and wounded.

AUSTRALIA AND THE WAR.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting has been held at Melbourne at which the Mayor presided and the Federal and Victorian Premiers and Mr. Reid, leader of the opposition, were present.

Resolutions of confidence in the war policy of the Government were adopted.

LASCARS ON MAIL STEAMERS.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a question in the House of Commons, regarding the proposed exclusion of lascars from the Australian Mail Steamers, said we cannot prescribe for the Commonwealth Parliament the conditions of its mail contracts.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

The death is announced of the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg.

THE VICEROY AT DARJILING.

A HOLIDAY TRIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 18.

The Viceroy and Lady Curzon have received a cordial welcome at Darjeeling.]

Replying to the Municipal address there yesterday, his Excellency said, he was there on a holiday and confined his remarks to an appreciation of the beauties of the place.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BENGAL.

It is understood that the Chief Justice of Bengal proceeds home on three months' leave in April and attends the Coronation.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. Montagu Turner has been re-elected President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year with Mr. A. A. Apcar as Vice-President and Messrs. Bateson, Forsyth, Shorrock, Fraser, Wynne, Giro and Henry as Members of the Committee.

A MARWARI FIRM BANKRUPT.

The "Statesman" reports the failure of the Marwari firm of Beemdayal Hardayal, the liabilities amounting to thirty lakhs.

Captain Mullekin, 55th Company R. G. A., died on Sunday, and was buried here yesterday.

Major Drury on his return from leave will officiate in charge of the Calcutta Medical College, vice Major Bomford proceeding on leave home.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

COURT OF WARDS BILL.

GOVERNOR ON THE HARPING CREW.

MADRAS, FEB. 18.

In closing the debate on the question as to whether Executive or Civil Courts should have the power of declaring proprietors to be incapable of managing their property owing to any physical or mental defect under the Court of Wards Bill his Excellency Lord Ampthill, the President, said that non-official members who said that they were in favour of the principle embodied in the Bill came to the Council and moved amendments which rendered it absolutely nugatory, and destroyed the machinery for the carrying out of the principles contained in the Bill. His Lordship was of opinion that the power of declaring proprietors incapable was rightly vested in the Executive, and it would be highly inconvenient if the Collector's opinion should be accepted by the Civil Court. For in an inquiry where the Collector was the plaintiff he would have nobody on his side, not even the proprietor. All the harping crew of dishonest officials, usurers, moneylenders, and sycophants, whose sole object would be to prevent the estate being managed by Government, would join the proprietor, and try to defeat the object of the Bill. After all, even District Judges were not infallible, and their opinions on appeals were subject to be reversed and the Collector's order restored. In an Act of the North-West Provinces this power was vested in the hands of the Executive, and the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts had been ousted as it was found not to work satisfactorily. The objection to the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts was not so much that there would be a lot of litigation, as that the litigation which would ensue would defeat the object of the Bill by ruining and impoverishing the estate. The honourable members who opposed that provision did not seem to have considered the interest of the proprietors, their heirs, and, above all, their tenants, but had considered merely the interests of those people whose only object was to defeat the Bill. The honourable non-official members—at least one of them—would have the Government believe that the agitation against the action of the Government was absolutely unanimous, and that Government was standing quite alone in the face of the whole public opinion in its endeavours to grasp the most unusual and arbitrary powers. The honourable members' argument was based on the illogical assumption that because a few people shout out, therefore the rest of the world is dumb and unable to speak. His Excellency was perfectly well aware that there had been a great deal of clamour in the newspapers, but he was not convinced on that account that the whole of the public, intelligent and thinking men, endorsed that view. It was easy to raise a clamour, and Government could have raised a similar and a louder clamour if it had wished to do so. The Government was not unaware of means by which an agitation of that kind could be got up on any subject. Therefore the honourable members who opposed the principles had not convinced his Excellency that the denunciations of the newspapers by any means connoted any popular feeling against the Bill.

The amendment of the non-official members in favour of Civil Courts in preference to the Executive was rejected by an official majority.

The discussion of the Bill lasted till 6 p.m., and the meeting was adjourned till to-morrow for further discussion.

THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

The University Commission arrived here by the ordinary mail train from Calcutta this morning. The Commission meets at 1 p.m. to-day at the Senate House to take evidence.

Elsewhere the winds are practically unchanged. A very slight thunderstorm has travelled to Rajputana and Central India and the skyisclond to overcast all over the central parts of the country, but the only rainfall reported in this region is 0.04 inch at Satna. Showers have also fallen at Wellington and Trincomalee. The weather elsewhere having been rainless. The mean temperature is low, Burma and Madras high than usual in all other parts of the countrymore especially in the North-West dry area and in Khandesh.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S FETE.

A MONSTER UNDERTAKING.

PROMISES OF SUCCESS.

Arrangements for the monster effort, which is to be made early next month at the instance of her Excellency Lady Northcote on behalf of Lady Dufferin's Fund to provide proper medical aid and treatment for native Indian women, are rapidly proceeding. Already a large part of the Oval has been enclosed and inside the enclosure preparations are busily proceeding. The appeal for donations and subscriptions has so far met with a satisfactory response. Money is coming in from all quarters. A number of handsome subscriptions have been received from Lady Northcote's friends at home, and donations are also being sent from up-country as well as from Bombay. The native communities are assisting very generously, and at the present moment there is every prospect that the Fete will prove a signal success. Another satisfactory feature is that the appeal for gifts in kind is also being generously responded to. The gifts that have already been received are numerous and varied. For instance, Lady Jenkins, who is organising in one section of the enclosure a kind of happy family menagerie, in which pets of all descriptions will be on view and for sale, has already received such presents as Australian Kangaroos and Cassawaries. She has collected numerous other specimens, such as no doubt will arouse a feeling of envy and desire in the hearts of those who take any pleasure in keeping pets or studying natural history. Lady Jenkins' section is sure to be attractive and to secure a big share of patronage. Among other things which have been sent to Lady Northcote for disposal at the Fete is a magnificent Arab pony. This is the gift of Mr. Sulaman Wahed, and it is presented to Lady Northcote to dispose of in any way her Excellency pleases. More presents of this kind would certainly add to the variety and interest of the sales. Gifts for the Bazaar are also numerous and lady-visitors to the Fete may rely on well laden and seductive stalls at which they will be able to get rid of all their superfluous cash without the least difficulty in the world.

Arrangements have been made with the railway companies to secure proper consideration and accommodation for motusil visitors. During the four days that the Fete is in progress, up-country visitors will be able to secure return tickets for a single fare, the payment of an additional rupee securing them entrance within the Oval also. Special trains will be run from Poona and Ahmedabad, and every possible consideration will be shown to up-country visitors. A vast number of up-country visitors are expected. In the show ground a huge dining tent is to be erected and there every evening, visitors to the Fete will be able to obtain dinner.

As to attractions forming part of the daily programme, which have not already been mentioned, it may be said that arrangements have been made with Madame Harmston-Love to transfer her circus entertainment to the Oval in toto. Operations at the Maidan will be suspended, though it is not proposed to remove the circus marquee itself. However a full and special programme will be presented at the Oval, and Lady Northcote's patrons may count upon Mrs. Harmston-Love providing an entertainment which will be, if possible, even more interesting than that which she has given hitherto in this city. Another well-known entertainer Mr. David Cope, Junr., will give half-hour concerts, in which he will be assisted by Madamoiselle Frenchie. In addition to her "pet" show Lady Jenkins will superintend the production of a capital "shadow pantomime" entertainment and this is expected to prove as attractive to adults as to the youthful generation. A great amount of effort and energy is being expended in the organisation of Lady Jenkins' department. The Military Bands of Bombay will all combine to provide suitable programmes of music during the Fete. By kind permission of Colonel Eccles, the Band of the Oxford Light Infantry, which has such a favourable reputation in this city, will attend the Fete, and the drummers and pipers of the Royal Scots will also be present. An arena, which will be a great feature of the show, will be specially devoted to trick riding, acrobatics and gymnastics. This will be under the direction of Captain Crawford, who is bringing performers from Poona and even from so far a field as Calcutta. And then, of course, there is the Shannon River Spectacle which is to be the biggest venture of the Fete. The show-ground will be illuminated entirely by electric light, Mr. N. N. Wadia being responsible for all arrangements in that direction.

The whole effort will be carried out on a most lavish and extensive scale. Lady Sandhurst's Fete, three years ago, was admittedly a big undertaking, but the present venture will eclipse it in every way. Indeed, it is the aim and object of all who are engaged in the promotion and organisation of the show to make it the biggest thing of the kind that has ever been seen in India. The object in view is certainly a most worthy one, and the cordial and generous support which has already been given to the exhibition seems to denote success. Now that the arrangements have progressed so far and the consummation of all this united effort is so soon to be witnessed, it only needs the support of the general public to make the Fete what her Excellency Lady Northcote and all her helpers desire—a complete and unsullied success. Considering the manner in which Lady Sandhurst's fete was received three years ago, that support may surely be counted upon.

FOR VISITORS TO EUROPE.

Visitors to England from India will doubtless be glad to learn that a company has been formed in London which, for a nominal payment, undertakes to find any lodgings, hotels or other accommodation they may require in London or any part of the Kingdom and also in certain towns on the Continent and which performs this service by means of a staff of qualified lady-correspondents who reside in the various towns. According to the prospectus of the company visitors to England cannot only have comfortable quarters found for them in advance but they can be met at any London railway station or at the docks (if means of identification are furnished) and conducted to their destination, their luggage being cleared through the customs and sent on. Actual expenses only are charged. Numerous testimonials vouch for the prompt attention paid to the requirements of visitors from the East, and there can be no doubt that visitors who have nobody in London to make arrangements for them will benefit by placing their business in the hands of the company.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, was held yesterday afternoon in the office of the Trust, Albert Building Mr. S. Rebsch presiding. There were also present Mr. E. Gray, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. W. C Hughes, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Mr. Sassoon J. David Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. F. Macrae Mr. Armstrong and the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula

HORNBY ROAD ESTATE.

The Board approved of the plans and specification of building to be erected on plot No. 59-60 Hornby Road Estate, by Messrs, William Watson and Company. The amended plans and specifications of the buildings to be erected by Mr. J. N. Tata on the Marine Lines Estate were also adopted.

DILAPIDATED DHOBIES SHED.

The Board considered a letter from the Engineer applying for sanction to sell for removal by public auction the dhobies' shed in the compound of the old Government House, Parel, which is in a dilapidated state.

The necessary sanction was given.

FOOT-PATHS.

The Board also accorded their sanction to an expenditure of Rs. 39,606 for paving the footpaths on the Agripada Estate.

After transacting some business of a confidential nature the Board adjourned.

Tuesday : The barometer, has been steady over the central parts of the country but has fallen elsewhere. The depression over Gujarat has redeveloped and is now fairly well defined. The winds over North-West India exhibit a cyclonic indraught towards the depression area but the Lows is low.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY.

ADDRESS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The annual Convocation of the Bombay University for the conferring of degrees was held yesterday afternoon in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University, his Excellency Lord Northcote presiding as Chancellor. The large hall was crowded with visitors, many European and Native ladies being among those present. The galleries were as well filled as the floor. Precisely at a quarter-past 5 o'clock, the procession of Fellows entered the hall in pairs, headed by the Assistant Registrar, Mr. B. M. Pandit. Ranging themselves right and left, the Fellows saluted the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor as they passed to their seats, and then filled the chairs behind the Deans of the different Faculties and in front of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor. The following was the order of

THE PROCESSION.

FELLOWS.

Mr. P N Wadia, Mr. N M Samarth, Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhai, Dr Sorab K Nariman, Dr G B Kher, Mr K Subramani Aiyar, Mr. K K Kapadia, Khan Bahadur D E Chichgar, Professor H M Bhadkamkar, Mr Mir Aun Ali, The Rev E S Hume, Dr B E Ghaswala, Dr K E Dadachani, Mr. C S Thariani, Mr M D Kanga, The Rev Dr Tj Henriques, Mr Kalabhai Lallubhai Munsiff, Mr Kalliandas Keshavdas, Khan Bahadur Hormasji Dadabhai, Dr N F Surveyor, Dr H M Masina, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr P B Joshi, Major H Herbert, Mr J E Davar, Mr J M Antia, Mr Kazaruddin, amradingPrafessor O V Muller, Mr K B Wagle, The Rev Father Ustner The Rev Dr Braz de Monte, Mr JJGazdar, Professor T K Gajjar, Mr Jamsetjram Nanabhai, Mr Mirza Hussain Khan, Mr Rattiram D Dave, Mr. C M Curgetji, Mr S V Bhandarkar, Dr G B Prabhakar, Mrs Peshen-Phipson, Shaikh Faizullabhai L. Mulla, Mr F M Kanga, Dr L P Gomes, Professor S R Bhandarkar, Mr V N Nene, Mr M M. Mucshi, The Rev R MacCombie, Dr D A DeMonte, Rao Bahadur S V Kanhere, Mr. A N Wadia, Mr. E E Kanga, The Rev R. Sloan, Shams-ul-Ulma Dastur D P Sanjana, Shams-ul-Ulma F J Modi, Mr M A A. Baig, Khan Bahadur M H Hakim, Khan Bahadur Dosabhai Pestonji, Dr J A DaGama, Rao Bahadur G N Nadkarni, Dr A P Kama, Mr D N Wadia, Mr K N Kabraji, Mr Joseph Ezekiel, Dr Cowasji Pestonji, Dr R N. Khory, Dr K B Vikaji, Mr F B Vikaji, Dr Shantaram Vithal, Mr Jamshedji P Kapadia, Dr Edaljishanvanji, Lieutenant-Colonel Jagakar, Mr K R Kama, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Shams-ul-Ulma Dastur Hoshang Jamasp, and Dr M B Cola.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Honourable Mr S M Moses, The Honourable Mr H S Dikshit, The Honourable Mr D A Khare, The Honourable Mr G K Parakh, and The Honourable Sir Bhalchandra Krishna.

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT.

The Honourable Sir L Jenkins, The Honourable Mr Justice Grove, and The Honourable Mr Justice Fulton.

BISHOP.

The Most Rev. T. Dalhoff.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Harkisondas Narottamdas, and Sir Jehanghier Cowasji Jehanghier.

REGISTRAR.

Dr. D. Macdonald.

SYNDICS.

Mr N A F Moos, Khan Bahadur M C Mursban, Dr A G Viegas Lieutenant-Colonel Dimmock, Mr R D Sethna, The Honourable Mr Justice Chandavarkar, Mr. Chimanlal H Setalwad, Professor W H Sharp, The Rev Father Droekmann, and Mr K D Naegamvala.

DEANS.

The Honourable Mr W C Hazbee, Dr. Temulji B Nariman, The Honourable Mr P M Mehta, and The Honourable Mr E Giles.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Honourable Mr Justice E T Candy, I C S.

THE CHANCELLOR.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Henry Stafford Lord Northcote, G C I E, C B.

The formalities in connection with the conferring of degrees were at once proceeded with. The Dean of the Faculty in which the candidates respectively graduated, first read the supplication, and then followed in the case of each of several groups the passing of a grace by the Senate for their presentation and their admission to the degree, after which the candidates passed to the seats to the rear of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor. Presentations of the Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal, the James Berkley Gold Medal, the Queen-Empress Silver Medal, the Lady Reay Gold Medal, the Bai Hirabai Pestonjee H. Cama Gold Medal, and the J. C. Lisboa Gold Medal were then made by the Chancellor.

THE SYNDICATE'S REPORT.

Dr. McDonald, the Registrar, then read the Syndicate's report of the proceedings of the University during the past year, from which the following are extracts :—

Mr. Chancellor,—I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before you and the Senate a Report of the proceedings of the University since the last Annual Convocation for conferring Degrees, held on the 19th February 1901. The Report mentions the principal results of the University Examinations, Endowments to the University, and the more important Academical events of the past year.

EXAMINATIONS.

University School Final examination.—At this examination there were one thousand one hundred and sixty-two candidates. The Examination was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, and Karachi. Of the successful candidates, 238 were Hindus, 9 Parsis, 7 Mahomedans, 1 Portuguese, 1 Native Christian, 1 European and 1 a Jew.

Matriculation Examination.—This examination was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Amraoti and Karachi. Three thousand seven hundred and thirty-one candidates were examined. Of the successful candidates 923 were Hindus, 170 Parsis, 40 Portuguese, 31 Mahomedans, 30 Europeans and Eurasians, 6 Jews and 3 Native Christians. Included among the successful candidates were 56 women.

Previous Examination.—At this examination there were 816 candidates. Of the 23 ex-students who passed the examination, 2 were from Elphinstone College, 1 from Deccan College, 2 from Wilson College, 2 from St. Xavier's College, 1 from Gujarat College, 2 from Rajaram College, 3 from Baroda College, 3 from Fergusson College, 5 from Samaldas College and 1 from the College of Scienc, Poona. Of the successful candidates 365 were Hindus, 50 Parsis, 12 Mahomedans, 2 Portuguese, 6 Europeans, 3 Native Christians and 1 a Jew. 2 passed in the first class and 75 in the second class. Included among the successful candidates were 9 women.

Intermediate Arts Examination.—At this examination there were 559 candidates. Of the 32 ex-students who passed the examination, 5 were from Elphinstone College, 1 from Deccan College, 6 from Wilson College, 3 from St. Xavier's College, 3 from Gujarat College, 1 from Rajaram College, 4 from Baroda College, 5 from Fergusson College and 4 from Samaldas College. Of the successful candidates 243 were Hindus, 50 Parsis, 9 Mahomedans, 3 Portuguese, 3 Jews and 1 a European. 3 passed in the first class and 68 in the second class, included among the successful candidates were 3 women.

Examination for the Degree of B. A.—At this examination there were 384 candidates. Of the 33 ex-students who passed the examination, 4 were from Elphinstone College, 8 from Deccan College, 6 from Wilson College, 1 from Gujarat College, 2 from Baroda College, 11 from Fergusson College and 1 from Samaldas College. Of the successful candidates 182 were Hindus, 40 Parsis 6 Mahomedans, 4 Portuguese, 4 Europeans and 2 Jews. 5 passed in the first class and 67 in the second class. Included among the successful candidates were 7 women.

Intermediate Science Examination.—There were 14 candidates, of whom 5 passed the examination, 3 were Hindus and 2 Parsis, 2 were from Baroda College, 1 was from Elphinstone College, 1 from Wilson College, and 1 from St. Xavier's College. In 1900 there were 17 candidates, of whom 9 passed the examination, and in 1899 there were 10 candidates, of whom 6 passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of B. Sc.—There were 6 candidates, all of whom passed the examination, 3 were placed in the second class. 3 were Hindus 2 Parsis, and 1 a Native Christian. 2 were from Wilson College, 2 from Baroda College, 1 from St. Xavier's College, and 1 from Grant Medical College. In 1900 there were 6 candidates, of whom 4 passed the examination, and in 1899 there were 3 candidates, all of whom passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Language.—There were 20 candidates, of whom 8 passed the examination, 4 were placed in the second class. 2 were Hindus, 3 Parsis, 3 Mahomedans, and 1 a Jew. 2 were from Elphinstone College, 1 from Deccan College, 1 from Wilson College, 3 from St. Xavier's College, and 1 from Dayaram Jethmal Sind College. In 1900 there were 18 candidates, of whom 13 passed the examination and in 1899 there were 18 candidates, of whom 8 passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in History.—There were 9 candidates, of whom 3 passed the examination. 2 were Hindus and 1 was a Parsi. 2 were from Elphinstone College, and 1 was from Wilson College. In 1900 there were 2 candidates, both of whom failed to pass the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Philosophy.—There were 2 candidates, of whom 1 passed the examination. He was a Hindu from Deccan College. In 1900 there was candidate who passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Physics and Chemistry (old rules).—There was 1 candidate, who failed to pass the examination. In 1900 and in 1899 there were no candidates.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Chemistry (new rules).—This examination was held for the first time this year. There was 1 candidate, who failed to pass the examination.

First Examination for the Degree of LL.B.—There were 136 candidates, of whom 110 passed the examination. 7 were placed in the First Division. 95 were Hindus, 10 Parsis, 4 Mahomedans and 1 a European, 62 were from Government Law Schoo, 26 from Government Law Class, Poona, 4 from Gujarat Law Class, 10 from Baroda Law Class, 3 from Sind Law Class and 5 from Bhavnagar Law Class. In 1900 there were 193 candidates, of whom 115 passed the examination, and in 1899 there were 253 candidates, of whom 82 passed the examination There were 100 candidates at the B. A. Examination who took up Roman History and General Jurisprudence and Roman Law as their optional subject, of whom 15 were declared to have passed the First LL.B. Examination, 3 were placed in the first Division, 12 were Hindus, 2 Parsis, and 1 a European, 8 were from Government Law Schools 4 from Government Law Class, Poona, 2 from Sind Law Class and from Bhavnagar Law Class. In 1900 there were 84 candidates, of whom 10 passed the examination, and in 1899 there were 165 candidates of whom 3 passed the examination.

Second Examination for the Degree of LL. B.—There were 216 candidates from Government Law School, of whom 142 passed the examination. 99 were Hindus, 33 Parsis, 4 Mahomedans, 3 Portuguese, and 3 Jews. In 1900 there were 224 candidates, of whom 65 passed the examination, and in 1899 there were 233 candidates, of whom 96 passed the examination.

First Examination in Medicine.—There were 157 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 104 passed the examination. 15 were placed in the first class. 87 were Hindus, 46 Parsis, 14 Portuguese, 4 Mahomedans, and 3 Europeans. Of the successful candidates, 8 were women. In 1900 there were 176 candidates, of whom 98 passed the examination and in 1899 there were 148 candidates, of whom 87 passed the examination.

Second examination in Medicine.—There were 169 candidates from Grant Medical College of whom 90 passed the Examination. 11 were placed in the first class. 40 were Hindus, 27 Parsis, 12 Portuguese, 4 Mahomedans, 3 Jews, 2 Europeans, and 2 Native Christians. Of the successful candidates, 4 were women. In 1900 there were 132 candidates, of whom 54 passed the examination, and in 1899 there were 87 candidates, of whom 32 passed the examination.

First Examination for the Degree of L. C. E.—There were 62 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 18 passed the examination. I was placed in the first class, 13 were Hindus, 12 Parsis, 2 Portuguese, and 1 a Mahomedan. Of the successful candidates, 3 were women. In 1900 there were 61 candidates of whom 22 passed the examination, and in 1899 there were 54 candidates, of whom 14 passed the examination.

First Examination in Agriculture.—There were 12 candidates, of whom 6 passed the examination. They were Hindus from the College of Science. In 1900 there were 10 candidates, of whom 4 passed the examination, and in 1899 there was 1 candidate, who passed the examination.

Second Examination in Agriculture.—There were 3 candidates, of whom 2 passed the examination. 1 was placed in the second class. Both were Hindus from the College of Science. In 1900 there was 1 candidate who passed the examination, and in 1899 there was no candidate.

Examination for the Degree of L. Ag.—There were 2 candidates, of whom 1 passed the examination in the second class. He was a Hindu from the College of Science. In 1900 there were 2 candidates, both of whom passed the examination, and in 1899 there were 2 candidates, both of whom passed the examination.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 60 candidates from the College of Science, Poona, of whom 40 passed the examination. 1 was placed in the first class, and 6 in the second class, 33 were Hindus, 7 Parsis, and 1 a Portuguese. In 1900 there were 66 candidates, of whom 45 passed the examination, and in 1899 there were 50 candidates, whom 29 passed the examination.

Second Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 49 candidates from the College of Science, Poona, of whom 31 passed the examination. 6 were placed in the second class, 24 were Hindus, 2 Parsis, and 1 a Portuguese. In 1900 there were 30 candidates, of whom 24 passed the examination, and in 1899 there were 28 candidates, of whom 25 passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of L. C. E.—There were 35 candidates from the College of Science, Poona, all of whom passed the examination. 16 were placed in the first class and 18 in the second class. 29 were Hindus, 3 Parsis, 2 Portuguese, and 1 a Native Christian. In 1900 there were 21 candidates, of whom 12 passed the examination, and in 1899 there were 22 candidates, of whom 20 passed the examination.

University Scholarships and Prizes.—During the year under report the University Scholarships and Prizes were awarded as follows :—

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Jugonnath Sankerset Sanskrit Scholarships.—The first to Mahadeo Gangadhar Lole, of New English School Poona, and the second to Venkatesh Vaman Sovani, of Nutan Marathi Vidyalya, Poona.

The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship.—To Dameseone John D'Souza, of St. Xavier's High School.

The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship.—To Aaron Samuel Jacobs, of St. John's Night School, Bombay.

The Ellis Scholarship.—To Joseph Nissim, of Elphinstone College.

The Arnould Scholarship.—To Chintaman Ganesh Deshmukh and Khurshedji Edalji Sanjana, both of Government Law School.

The Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships.—The first to Fazal Jaferbhoy Merchant, of Alfred High School Bhuj, and the second to Ahmad Rahimtula Merchant, of New High School, Bombay.

The Sir Jasvantsingji Schola ships.—The first to Chhotalal Pitamber Oza, and the second to Gopairay Balvantray Oza, both of Bhavnagar High School.

The Merwanjee Framjee Panday Scholarship.—To Paul Braganza, of the College of Science, Poona.

The Kahandas Muneharam Scholarship.—To Karsandas Jamnadas Gandhi, of Elphinstone College.

The Narayan Vasudev Scholarship.—To Gajetan Paul D'Cunha and Manchershaw Dhunjishoy Dorabji Gilder, both of St. Xavier's College.

The Sir George LeGrand Jacob Scholarship.—To Trimbuk Vaman Bapat, of Rajaram High School, Kolhapur.

The Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship.—To Habibmiya Ismail Jan Mohmed Doctor, of St. Mary's Institution, Mazagaon.

The Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship.—To Gajanan Ganesh Pendse, of Deccan College.

The Melvill Memorial Scholarship.—To Manibhai Raojibhai Patel, of Baroda College.

The Sir Frank Souter Scholarships. For the Intermediate Arts Examination.—To Ghulam Ali Mahomedi of Wilson College. For the Previous Examination —To Kambarally Bhaladino Nandoani, of Dayaram Jethmal Sind College. For the Matriculation Examination.—To Najmoodin Gulam Mohiuddin Asad, of Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Bombay.

The Majmudar Manishankar Kikani Sanskrit Scholarship.—To Prabhulal Waghji Parekh, of Gujarat College.

The Bhavnagar Percival Scholarship.—To Tribhovan Pitamberdas Trivedi, of Samaldas College.

The Bhau Saheb Desai Scholarships.—To Mohanlal Pitambardas Sarairo and Pragji Kunverji Desai, both of Nadiad High School.

The James Greaves Scholarship.—To Narharilal Baivantrai Thakore, of R. S. Dalal High School, Broach.

The Colonel Patrick French Scholarship.—To Maneckchand Tarachand Adalja, of the College of Science, Poona.

The Dewan Bahadur Lakshman Jagannath Vaidya Scholarship.—To Ganesh Gopal Gupte, of Rajaram High School, Kolhapur.

The Scholarship of the Medical Women for India Fund of 1883.—To Krishnabai Krishnarao Kelavkar, of Grant Medical College.

The Sir James Fergusson Scholarship in Medicine. —To Goolbai Maneckshaw Doctor, of Grant Medical College.

The Lady Reay Medical Scholarship.—To Kathleen Gomes of Convent School, Fort.

The Jamshedji Nasarwanji Petit Zend Scholarship.—To Marvanji Manekji Gandavia, of Elphinstone College.

The Divan Bahadur Manibhai Gatch Memorial Scholarship in Arts.—To Jugatram Laxmishankar Vaidya, of Gujarat College.

The Bai Shiribai Ratansha Parakh Scholarship. —To Serene Ardeshir Lala, of Girton House High School, Grant Road.

The Vallabhdas Valji Scholarship.—To Jamnadas Laiji Kapadia, of Elphinstone High School.

The Pestonji Hormasji Cama Scholarship.—To Serene Ardeshir Lala, of Girton House High School, Grant Road.

The Government of India Scholarship.—To Ali Akbar Hussain Khan Mirza, B.A., of Wilson College.

The R.M. Sayani Khoja Testimonial Scholarship.—To Hussein Shariff Ghadiali, of Esplanade High School.

The Manockji Nowrozji Banaji Scholarship.—To Sorabji Dorabji Kanga, of Government Law School.

The Mrs. Satyavati Lalubhai Samaldas Scholarship.—To Kashibai Vasudev Nowrange, of Grant Medical College.

The Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Medical Scholarship.—To Avanbai Byramji Patel, of Grant Medical College.

The Wordsworth Scholarship and Prize.—To Joseph Nissim of Elphinstone College.

The Dosabhai Framji Cama Scholarship.—To Hormasji Sorabji Captain, of St. Xavier's High School.

The Gangabai Bhat Scholarship.—To Anasuya Shridhar Bhandarkar, of Elphinstone College.

The Bai Almai Karshetji Rastomji Cama Scholarship.—To Kalkobad Sorabji Sanjana, of Elphinstone College.

The Perozshaw Merwanji Jijibhai Avasta and Pahlavi Scholarship.—To Manakji Ratonji Daver, of St. Xavier's College.

The Bai Dayacore Morarbhoy Vibhakhandas Sanskrit Scholarship.—To Pandurang Damodar Guns, of Wilson College.

The Lord Sandhurst Scholarship.—To Siddick Mohamed Sobani, of St. Xavier's High School.

The Framji Sorabji Bhavnagri Scholarship.—To Jehangir Meherwanji Jussawala and Doosabhoy Dorabji Vachha, of St. Xavier's and Elphinstone Colleges, respectively.

The Uttamram Memorial Scholarship.—To Bhanushankar Mansukhram Mehta, of Bhavnagar High School.

The Ebrahim Nurdin Scholarship.—To Yusufali Taiyeballi Gandeviwala, of Surat Mission High School.

The Abdulla Meherally Dharamsi Khoja Testimonial." To Habeeb Mehomed Merchant, of Elphinston Scholarship College.

The Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Scholarship.—To Purushottam Ganesh Dani, B.A., of Deccan College.

The Miss Yamunabai Atmaram Dalvi Scholarship.—To Vishvanath Ganpat Dalvi, of Elphinstone High School.

The Byramjee Nusserwanjee Koyaji Scholarship and Silver Medal.—To Erach Pestonji Ghadiali, of New High School, Bombay.

The Rao Bahadur Parvatishankar Manishankar Dave Scholarship.—To Janardan Bhagvantram Pandya, of Gujarat College.

The Nandashankar Parvatishankar Dave Scholarship.—To Mohanlal Parvatishankar Dave, of Gujarat Law Class.

PRIZES.

The Ellis Prize.—To Najmoddin Gulam Mohiuddin Asad, of Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Bombay.

The Bai Manekbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize.—To Vishvanath Gunpat Dalvi, of Elphinstone High School.

The Hughlings Prize.—To Purushottam Padmakar Bapat, of Elphinstone College.

The James Taylor Prize.—To Joseph Nissim, of Elphinstone College.

The Bhau Daji Prize.—To Pandurang Vaman Kane, of Wilson College.

The Venayekrao Jagannathji Sankerset Prize.—To Pandurang Damodar Guns, of Wilson College.

The Gibbs Prize.—To Minocher Palanji Dadachanji, of St. Xavier's College.

The Sinclair Prize.—To Vaman Ramchandra Rane

nominated a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Election of Two Fellows by Graduates.—There has been no election of Fellows this year.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

The Vice-Chancellor, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, then delivered an address. He said:

The Vice-Chancellor then delivered his address. He said: Mr. Chancellor and gentlemen of the Senate—No event of overwhelming importance has occurred during the past academic year such as was the chief theme of the address from this chair last February. But we trust that the work done both by Syndicate and Senate has been thorough, and in time will bear good fruit. Some of it, such as the plan of holding the L. M. & S. Examinations twice a year, may have far-reaching results. The revised rules for admitting new colleges as constituent colleges of our University have been finally sanctioned, and we have gladly welcomed the Bhaudin College at Junagadh. Among new endowments attention may be called to the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, 3rd Baronet, Memorial Fund Prize, which is open to graduates or undergraduates or members of any University in the world. Among the regulations for this prize there is a novel provision which might with advantage be more widely adopted: an honorarium is fixed for each judge, who is entrusted with the important duty of awarding the prize.

BRILLIANT SCHOLARS.

There is one event to which no allusion is made in our report, but which deserves a passing notice. In 1898 two of our graduates, twin-brothers, who had gone through a brilliant course in our University, left us to pursue their studies at Cambridge. We watched their career with interest. Both obtained high places as Wranglers in the Mathematical Tripos; both won honourable places in the Civil Service Examination; but both will not return to this country, for the bright and promising life of one has been cut short by a fatal accident, which has deprived Government and the country of a man, who we felt sure would have proved an able official, and an example to his fellow-citizens. Another of our brilliant scholars, Mr. Paranjpe, the brackested Senior Wrangler of 1899, has come back to India to pursue the honorable career of Professor in one of our colleges. On his landing at Bombay he met with a hearty welcome from all his friends, and he won our hearts by his manly and modest response to the congratulations with which he was greeted on his return to his native land. So long as we can send forth from our colleges men like Byramji Cama and Raghunath Paranjpe, we need never despair of the future of our University even though there may be several matters which urgently call for reform.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

I need make no apology for choosing this subject of University reform in the remarks which I wish to address to you this evening. It is one which must among other educational matters be of absorbing interest in India for some time to come. Let me remind you of what His Excellency the Viceroy said in his published address delivered to the Educational Conference last September. He appealed to the educated sections of the outside public, and stated that the Government of India would gratefully receive any suggestions which might be made. As you are aware, a Commission is about to visit Bombay and the other seats of the Universities in India, and it behoves us to be ready with clean and defined opinions as to the lines in which reform appears to be necessary. Now the constitution of University naturally falls into two divisions, which may be called the Legislative and Executive. The former is the governing body, speaking in a general sense: the latter is an executive committee entrusted with the daily matters of administrative detail, and has practically the government of the University in its hands. The main defect in our Act of Incorporation of 1857 is that there is no mention in it of this executive committee which under the name of the Syndicate is constituted under Bylaws. The result is that though the original intention evidently was that those who supervised or were engaged in education should take a leading part in the government of the University, there is nothing in our constitution which ensures this intention being carried into effect.

Accordingly we find among the Fellows recited in our Act of 1857 five gentlemen who represented the Board of Education which up to 1855 had been entrusted with the duty of supervising the education of the Presidency; and besides these we find the Directors of Public Instruction, the Educational Inspector at Presidency and the Principals of the then three existing colleges (Grant Medical, Elphinstone and Poona Colleges) who were by statute made ex officio members of the Senate. But there is nothing in our Act or Bylaws which makes it certain that these gentlemen shall not only be members of the Senate but shall also take a prominent part in the executive government of the University, nor is there any provision for the Principals of the various aided institutions, which have come into existence since 1857, being ex officio members of our Senate.

THE SYNDICATE.

Our Syndicate consists at present of the Vice-Chancellor, the Deans of the four Faculties (Arts, Law, Medicine and Civil Engineering), and ten Syndics who with the four Deans are elected annually by the members of the four Faculties. At present among the fourteen Deans and Syndics we have the good fortune to count the Director of Public Instruction and three Professors who are actively engaged in the work of education. But there is nothing in our constitution to ensure that fortunate state of things continuing, and the first proposition, therefore, which I venture to submit as one of the features in any reform of our constitution is the principle that the members of our governing body should be those who are engaged in education in the constituent colleges of the University. I do not for a moment suggest that they should not be assisted by additional members, who may not be actively engaged in education. Among the various schemes put forward during a long course of years for the reform of the London University, there was one formulated by a special committee in 1885, and in the report of that committee there is a reference to "the importance of the presence of men other than those actually engaged in teaching, experienced in the conduct of public business, and capable of advising from a non-academic standpoint on educational and other matters affecting the interests of the University." The importance of that principle must not be lost sight of, but surely the majority of the members of our governing body should be those who are actually engaged in education. It is to them that we must look for guidance in the principal duty of a University such as ours—viz., the regulation of the course of instruction to be followed by the students who come up for the various examinations. It is intimately connected with their profession: they have both the leisure and the ability to deal with the subjects which must come before the Syndicate for discussion. Unfortunately in India we have but few men who are not actually engaged in the work of education, but who being experienced in the conduct of public business, have leisure sufficient to enable them to take an active part in the government of University. The time of the ordinary European official or business-man is fully occupied; and he is naturally reluctant after a long day's hard work to attend a committee at which his attention must be given with care to various complex matters. When the time comes for him to have leisure, he retires to his own country, and his services are lost to the University. Among native gentlemen, there is a larger choice; and I believe that a greater use could be made of

RETIRED OFFICIALS OR MERCHANTS

who would give the benefit of their long experience in administrative matters connected with the University. I have often thought what a loss there was to the Bombay University by the death of the late Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jashbhai, who in his well-earned retirement was bringing his great abilities and experience to bear on important educational questions. I can only hope that other gentlemen will be persuaded to follow in his steps, and imitate his energetic efforts which were cut short by his untimely death. Let us for a moment turn to England. Whether we regard the old foundations such as Oxford, Cambridge, or such recent foundations as the Victoria University, Manchester, we find the cardinal principal that the main work of government is entrusted to the representatives of the colleges which constitute the University. Our University was formed on the model of the London University (that was before the Charter of 1858), and one of the main objects set out in the earliest scheme for remodelling the constitution of the University of London was the conferring of a substantive voice in the government of the University upon those engaged in the work of University teaching and examination. Let me remind you that one of the projected reforms which Sir Raymond West had in view, fifteen years ago, in his Draft Bill for reconstituting the Bombay University, was securing the presence in the Syndicate of an effective representation of the teaching staff. In the agitation which is now being carried on in England with reference to the constitution of the new local authority for secondary education, the principle is recognised that there must be an adequate proportion of persons having a practical knowledge of secondary education. If this is true of secondary education in England, it is equally, if not more, true of higher education in India. The University practically settles the course of instruction which he boy must undergo before presenting himself for the entrance to the University, and which the young man must face before he can obtain a degree. We must have men on our council who are acquainted with the practical difficulties connected with education in this country. We may call that council by any name we choose, but the fact remains that it must be composed mainly of those who are engaged in education.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

No doubt it will occur to you that there may be difficulties in regard to this line of reform, because the colleges which constitute our University are far apart from each other, and the representatives of the teaching staffs might find it difficult to conveniently meet and consult for the decision of administrative questions. Here let me digress for a moment and explain why I avoid using the term "affiliated institutions." I know that it has the sanction of long use, and there is authority for the term "affiliation" being taken to mean such a connection between an existing University and a college as shall be entered into by their mutual consent. But in my humble opinion the term "affiliation" tends to conceal the important principal that the colleges constitute the University. It suggests the idea of adoption, not the fact that the child is the natural offspring of its parent. In our own Calendar we read that the University of Cambridge passed a resolution that the University of Bombay be adopted as an institution affiliated to the University of Cambridge. That is appropriate language; but not so with regard to our own institutions which constitute our University. I would encourage and foster the sentiment that a college is an integral part of the University. It would tend to remove the idea to which His Excellency the Viceroy lately referred at Simla, that our colleges are bound to each other by no tie of common feeling and to the University by no tie of filial reverence.

LOCAL UNIVERSITIES.

To return to the geographical difficulty: there is a remedy which may occur to you, but which perhaps is hardly within the range of present-day politics in Western India. I refer to the tendency which is very marked in England of each important locality having its own University. And the stimulus which this idea has had on the liberality of wealthy citizens is wonderful. As an illustration I may refer to the Mason College, Birmingham, which was founded by a Birmingham citizen, Sir Josiah Mason, and which has now, by the energy of the people of Birmingham, headed by Mr. Chamberlain, become an independent University. At the first annual meeting of the Court of Governors, it was announced that the promises of donations had risen to an estimated amount of about £410,000, the main object of all interested being a University which should be specially qualified in the great extension of scientific training and inquiry in connection with the trade and industry of the country, and especially its practical application to the trade and industry of the great Midland district. At the second annual Court of Governors, held only a few weeks ago, further donations were announced, and the Chancellor (Mr. Chamberlain) referred with pride to the Faculty of Commerce, which Birmingham has been the first University to create. The interesting fact was also announced that the Birmingham City Council had made a grant equal to a half penny in the pound on the borough rate, producing £5,750 in the financial year beginning in April next, and directed that a similiar grant should be provided for in its annual estimates until it should otherwise order. The Staffordshire County Council has similarly identified itself with the aims of the University by making a grant of £500 a year for five years in aid of the School of Mining and Metallurgy. The same idea is being worked out at Liverpool, Leeds and Manchester, and it provides a tempting ideal for us in Western India, where geographical and other conditions seems to favour it. We should not be open to the reproach which His Excellency the Viceroy so forcibly expressed in his recent visit to Burma in answer to the request for a separate University at Rangoon, where there is no Medical College, an Engineering College with only a small number of pupils, and those in the elementary stages, Law classes but no pupils, and only one college teaching up to the degree in Arts, with not much more than 100 pupils on its rolls, and an average daily attendance of less than 90. But in Western India at Poona, for instance, there is the material for a University. There are Arts Colleges, an Engineering College, a Medical School and Law Classes. Then take the case of Sind which geographically is especially suited for an independent University. It is possible that when that province has recovered from the serious blow which plague has inflicted on its commerce, the Sindhis, to whose liberality the existence of the Dayaram Jethmal College is mainly due, may be in a position to redouble their efforts, and found a University, which, like Birmingham and Liverpool, should specially have in view the trade and industry of the province. Possibly, also, in the far future, when the fatal effects of plague and famine have passed away, there may be a University of Gujarat and Kathiawar, with headquarters at Ahmedabad.

SCHEMES WITH CARE.

I need hardly add that in carrying into effect this ideal of the future the greatest care and caution would be necessary. Legislation would probably be required for a statutory commission to decide as to the allotment of the various endowments of the existing University, and the wishes of founders and founders' kin would have to be considered. Then the necessity of not lowering the academical standard would have to be never lost sight of—a necessity which is of the greatest importance at the present day in connection with the existing Universities in India—while it is to be hoped that an honourable rivalry would be created, and that each University would take a pride in maintaining a high standard. And we should be able to meet a problem which urgently requires solution and that is the necessity of having within easy reach external examiners for all our University examinations, for the staffs of each University would be available as external examiners of each other.

THE REALITIES OF THE PRESENT.

But gentlemen must admit that I am looking too far forward into the future. We have to deal with the stern realities of the present. As his Excellency the Viceroy remarked, consolidation rather than multiplication of academic institutions is the object which for the present must be held in view. I was led in to mention of the ideal by the object lesson which is now becoming so visible in England. And the point which I wish to emphasize is that it is the wealthy citizens to whom we must look for the funds to maintain and extend higher education. I doubt whether this point is sufficiently understood in some quarters. It is supposed that because the Government of Bombay make no direct pay ment to our University chest, therefore it contribute nothing to University education. That mistake is mainly due to our not realizing that the University Colleges are the University. Apart from the funds contributed by Government in the foundation of those institutions, there is a large sum—about one and a quarter lac—annually given from Provincial Revenues to the two Government and five aided Arts Colleges. And if we add about half a lac which the Provincial Revenue contribute to the professional college at Poona, we get a total of about one and three-forth lac, not counting the annual expenditure on the Grant Medical College. Now the total expenditure on education from Provincial Funds in Western India may be taken as 30 lacs in round figures, and the total sum expended on education in the Presidency is given by the Directors as 74 lacs but that includes the colleges in Native States which are maintained by Native Governments. Even including these, and all items of income (fees, subscription's endowments, &c.), we find that the contribution by Government to University Colleges comes to more than 2 1-4 percent. of the total expenditure on education in the whole Presidency, while the proportion to the total Provincial expenditure is about 3 1-2 per cent.

Now let us turn again to England. In 1900 upon the highest education—for University Colleges and Universities—the grants made by Government were less than £100,000 in fact less than 1 per cent. of the total expenditure upon education. That, remember, is in England, where the needs of primary education have been met, where in fact the nation spent in 1900 something like 13 millions on primary education, which has been practically established on a firm and broad basis, within the reach of every child in the country. Even so, the liability of the Imperial Exchequer to contribute to University education in England is not admitted. At present the Treasury grant to the twelve modern University Colleges in England is £225,000; and only the other day when a deputation representing several University Colleges approached the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject of an augmentation of the annual grant, the Chancellor emphasized the point that there was no liability on the part of the Imperial Exchequer for University education in England, and declared that that was a doctrine which had always been accepted by Government and by Parliament. If this be so in England, how much more necessarily so must it be in India, where it has been consistently declared for half a century that the education of the most of the people went by the main object of the expenditure of Government on education? Until the claims of primary education are satisfied it is idle to call on Government for increased grants to any large extent towards University or higher education. The Commission of 1882-83 emphasized the point. One of its principal recommendations was "that while every branch of education can justly claim the fostering care of the State, it is desirable, in the present circumstances of the country, to declare the elementary education of the masses, its provision, extension and improvement, to be that part of the educational system to which the strenuous efforts of the State should now be directed in a still larger measure than heretofore." This was strongly endorsed in the Government Resolution on the report of the Commission, it being noted that efforts should be made, to call forth private liberality in the endowment of scholarships not only in Arts Colleges but for the encouragement of technical education. The same principle was relied on in the well-known Resolution of the Government of India of October 1899, which declared that it is primary education which has the chief claim on the State, every form of private effort being systematically encouraged and increasingly and mainly relied on for all kinds of "advanced education."

UNIVERSITY BENEFACTIONS.

We in Bombay are proud of the benefactions connected with our University. The Hall in which we are gathered this evening bears the name of a well-known citizen who gave one lac of rupees towards its erection. Another well-known citizen gave four lacs for yonder Library and Tower which are so much admired by all visitors to Bombay. The College which is situated within a few yards of this Convocation Hall owes its existence to the liberality of the citizens who in honour of a great statesman founded an institution which should always bear his name, and the same citizen who contributed to the erection of this Hall gave two lacs for the building of the college. Nor were his benefactions confined to Bombay. He gave half a lac towards building the college of Science at Poona, while another citizen, the head of the Parsee community, gave a lac towards the erection of the Deccan College. What indeed are our aided colleges, but monuments of liberality both at home and abroad towards the advancement of higher education in Western India? Then, besides the various scholarships and prizes at our University Colleges, there is a fund amounting to about 10½ lacs of rupees, the interest of which is administered in our University office. This represents about ninety endowments. If we deduct the principal one—the sum of 3½ lacs which we obtained as residuary legatees under the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai's will,—and the nine which represent original endowments of between Rs. 20,000 and 30,000, and the six which represent original endowments between Rs. 10,000 and 15,000, and two of Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 8,000, we have a balance of about 3½ lacs representing seventy endowments, each with a corpus of Rs. 5,000 or less. One should hesitate before looking at a gift horse in the mouth, but certainly it is a serious matter for consideration whether most of our endowments are not split up into too many small items, causing considerable labour in administration, and not yielding benefits to higher education commensurate with the total sum expended. It is only natural that persons with limited means wishing to commemorate some relative or distinguished member of a caste or community, should desire to found a prize or scholarship however small, which should bear the name of the person who is to be commemorated. I wish that this object of commemoration could be attained by tablets in our Library or some such public portion of our University buildings, and that benefactors would thus be encouraged not to found independent small prizes but to contribute towards large endowments, such as lectureships and chairs in the various sciences. To take an illustration from one of our modern University Colleges in England: A professorship or lectureship in Economics is about to be founded in connection with the Yorkshire College, Leeds, and towards the endowment of the chair a lady has offered the sum of £1,500, while the Chamber of Commerce and other public bodies are also forwarding the movement. Is not the same thing possible in Bombay? Will not the Corporation and other public bodies help us? Is there no Sir James Timmins Chance in Bombay who will give us £250,000 towards a Chair of Engineering? Can we not emulate the citizens of Birmingham who raised over £400,000 to make their college an independent University? At Liverpool since the University College was established twenty years ago, the capital invested in land, buildings, equipments and endowments is not much less than £500,000, and efforts are now being made to raise a further capital sum of £330,000, and an additional annual income of £9,000.

ENDOWMENTS.

Time would fail me were I to go into detail of University endowments in America. Some of you may have read that the Stanford University of California has recently received what is probably the largest gift of property ever made to any educational institution since the world began. Mrs. Stanford, the widow of the millionaire, who originally founded the University, has transferred to it property worth 20,000,000. It is calculated that American millionaires have last year spent £25,000,000 on the endowment of Universities, Colleges, Libraries and Art Schools. It has been well said that the great aggregation of wealth in few hands, which has been one of the features of the last generation, has at all events this great advantage that it offers opportunities for philanthropic experiments on a scale which would otherwise be impossible. We have one splendid illustration in Bombay, though it would seem much to our regret that the institution in question will be established outside the limits of this Presidency. But it will indirectly influence us, as students will be admitted from all parts of India. The idea of that munificent endowment was inspired by a speech from this place. I would that any words of mine could excite enthusiasm among the wealthy citizens of this Presidency so that a combined effort should be made for providing funds for higher education. I should like to see a meeting convened by the Sheriff in the Town Hall of all those who are or who ought to be interested in the most vital subject, and committees formed for devising ways and means for providing a steady flow of funds among the wealthier castes and classes of our community. I doubt whether our shettias and leading citizens fully realise the inducements which exit to make this use of superfluous wealth. They gain an interest in life, which they would hardly find anywhere else; they gain certain of enduring fame and of the gratitude of succeeding generations. These are trite words which have been uttered before, but they require to be brought home to the minds of the East as they have been in the West. I hope that among the coming reforms in our University constitution some scheme may be devised by which munificent benefactors to higher education may be enrolled as Governors, and take some share in the administration of the finances of the University.

Gentlemen, I have digressed widely from my starting point, which was the constitution of the governing body of our University. But I was led by consideration of the primary proposition that the Syndicate—or by whatever name the Executive Committee is called—must be mainly composed of those who are actually engaged in education, to a consideration of the geographical difficulty, and that naturally led to the idea of having three or four Provincial Universities in this Presidency, the constituent colleges of which should be in the same place or near each other; and from a brief notice of the growth of this idea in England, and the wonderful effect it has had in stimulating munificent benefaction and endowments we were led up to

THE CRUX OF THE WHOLE MATTER—

finance. Gentlemen, the idea of separate University must be a dream of the future. But now at the present time it is with us just as much as it is with Birmingham a fact that money is the root of all good. If we are not to lay behind we must find the money for additional lectureships and professorships connected with scientific and commercial education. To come back to the geographical difficulty, from which we started, I may remark that there is every reason why, as in the Victoria University, Manchester, our University should pay travelling expenses inburred in attending University Committees, and this would in a measure obviate the necessity of choosing Educational syndics mainly from the Presidency town. This leads to another point. Our present Syndicate of fourteen is too large or it is too small. It is not large enough for us to form suitable committees for the proper discussion of various matters of administrative detail without throwing undue burden on some members; it is not small enough for prompt consideration by all the Syndics of each and every matter. I must hasten, in the brief time left, to deal with the legislative portion of the governing body which is known by us as the Senate and is composed of the Fellows of the University. That reform is necessary in connection with this subject is universally admitted. In the Acts incorporating our elder sister at Calcutta and our younger sister at Madras the minimum number of Fellows is thirty; in our Act it is twenty-six. But while their present number of Fellows was last year 180 and 197 respectively, ours was over three hundred I am revealing no confidential secrets of the Conference Chamber when I say that the statement of these figures at Simla provoked more than a smile. And the reason for this state of things is easily understood. It was explained by a late Vice-Chancellor in an address at the Congress of the Victoria Era Exhibition in July 1897. For many years the number of new Fellows appointed in each year was not less than twenty, it being thought necessary to add to each Faculty every year, and to secure a representation of the various races creeds and communities. The result is that each year from 1836 the number of Fellows on our rolls has exceeded 300, many of these never attending the Senate house nor taking any interest in University matters. The important act was overlooked that though at the time of appointment the attempt was made to have an equal number of European and Native gentlemen, the proportion must necessarily be destroyed by the departure of the Europeans. For instance, of the Fellows appointed since 1861 to 1876 inclusive, forty remain on our rolls and of these there is only one resident European.

THE ELECTION OF FELLOWS.

Our present system of electing Fellows is equally unsatisfactory. We have had nine annual elections since 1893, two Fellows being elected each year up to 1901 (inclusive). Of these 18 Fellows, ten were legal gentlemen. The reason is obvious: the electoral roll was composed of holders of the highest degree in a Faculty (e.g., M. A., M. D., &c.) and holders of two degrees. Now no one can become a Bachelor of Laws who is not a Bachelor of Arts. So out of the 725 names on the electoral roll of 1899 we find that 592 were LL.B's, more than four times as many as all the rest put together. In 1899 the rules were changed, and holders of a single degree of more than ten years' standing were put on the roll. The change nearly trebled the number of electors. For instance, last year it was 2,054, and of these it may be remarked that more than one-third were LL.B's. In Calcutta since 1893 the electoral roll is restricted to Masters or holders of a higher degree in some Faculty, or Bachelors of Arts who took that degree before 1867. You will notice how widely different this regulation is from ours. I have the Chancellor's authority to say that the present roll of Fellows, and our system of adding thereto by election, being so evidently subjects for reform which may possibly be considered by the Commission, it has been thought expedient not to make any fresh nominations at present. Let me remind you again of Sir Raymond West's proposals 15 years ago. One of the objects of his projected reforms was restricting the number of Fellows so as to increase their responsibility and efficiency.

OTHER SUBJECTS OF REFORM

Gentlemen, I have only touched upon a few of the points which must come to the front in a discussion of this important question of University reform in this Presidency. There are many others of almost equal importance, such as the question in what way can an adequate representation of the teaching staff be secured on the executive committee: and how can our powers be enlarged so that we may become a teaching and not merely an examining body. These questions affect our constitution. There are others equally interesting relating to our internal administration, such as permanent Boards for the selection of examiners and text-books. Why should not some of the examiners in the highest subjects be selected from Europe? Why should not some be appointed for a term of years to insure a measure of continuity of standards? Why should not meetings of the Senate be on fixed days in the year so that members from a distance can make due arrangement for attendance, all matters of administration requiring prompt disposal being left solely to the Syndicate? These and many other separate matters deserve serious attention. I firmly believe that the interest which will be evoked by the coming Commission and the results which will ensue from its deliberations, will have an immense influence on higher education in India. Let us all cordially unite and do our best for the consummation of this object. Above all let us, as His Excellency the Viceroy solumnly warned us, take heed that we do not wreck any scheme of educational reform by making it an occasion for the selfishness of class interests or the bigotry of faction. (Applause.)

THE CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

H. E. the Governor, who was received with loud and prolonged cheers, then addressed the assembly as fellows:—Mr. Vice Chancellor, ladies and gentlemen—After listening to the able address with which the Vice-Chancellor has favoured us to-day I am sure I shall voice the unanimous feeling of this meeting when I express our regret at the thought that this is probably the last occasion on which he will address a full meeting of the members of the University in his official capacity. It will be no easy task to find a successor who will place such high abilities and conscientious devotion to duty at the disposal of the University of Bombay. The coming year will be one of peculiar interest to all who are interested in the question of University education—since, as we know, the constitution of the Indian Universities occupied a large share of the time and attention of the recent Simla Conference—and a commission of experts, on which Bombay will be well represented, by Dr. Macklohan and Mr. Justice Chnadavarkar, are about to inquire into the whole question of University reform.

The Vice-Chancellor has emphasized to-day the wide discrepancies which exist in the numbers of Fellows of the different Indian Universities—Bombay in particular possesses runs only speaking one-third more than Madras, nearly double Calcutta, thrice as many as Lahore, and four times as many as Allahabad. You will, therefore, readily understand why, pending the result of the Commission's labours, Government have abstained this year from increasing the Bombay numbers. The Viceroy said very truly at Simla that it is unfortunately the case that the designation of Fellow of an University has come to be looked on more as a complementary title than as an honour entailing grave responsibilities on it's holder. As he and Mr. Candy say, the consequence is that many Fellows never come near their University at all, others, perhaps, are induced to come occasionally to vote on subjects of importance in themselves but to which they have given little or no personal attention, and yet upon which their votes may outweigh the matured opinions of these educational experts who usually guide the affairs of the University.

Considering the vast importance of Education to this country, I confess I hope the Commission will find a way to abolish this scandal.

It was with great interest that I listened to the Vice-Chancellor's expression of his hope that in the future we might see separate Universities established in Sind, Kathiawar, Guzerat and the Deccan. Mr. Candy admits, however, that that is looking far forward—indeed he said "too far forward"; and undoubtedly some grave practical difficulties would have to be faced—for instance, could you maintain a sufficiently high standard of teaching at your Universities in this Presidency to qualify Government's acceptance in every case of their degrees as a qualification for Departmental service? Personally I prefer the idea of multiplication of Colleges, constituting one University, of a smaller governing body for that University—and with a full representation thereon of the mofussil Kathiawar and Sind. But I must not prolong our proceedings to-day by a second address—I have risen mainly with the object of asking you to thank the Vice-Chancellor for the thoughtful and interesting address by the delivery of which he has laid our University under a deep obligation to himself and this proposition I now put before the meeting without fear of a single voice being raised in dessent thereto. (Loud Cheers.)

The Convocation was then dissolved and the fellows left in procession in the reverse order to that in which they entered she hall.

At the conclusion of his address, the Chancellor dissolved the Convocation, and the procession retired in the reversed order to that observed on entering the hall.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S FANCY FETE.

LIST OF DONATIONS.

The Honorary Secretaries beg to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following donations towards the General Fund:—Received through Mrs. Laly, Ahmedabad:—

Rajah Saheb and Rani Saheb of Dharampur Rs. 250 and articles to the value of about	1,000
Rajah Saheb and Rani Saheb of Bonsda ..	400
Khan Bahadur Peetonji Vakil C.I.E,	300
Chunibhai Madanlal Esq	200
Seth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai	100
Seth Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai	100
Sirdar Mullaji Shaib	501
An Arab Gentleman	401
Rao Bahadur Hirabhai Ghellabhai	101
Hirji Ibrahim Ismail Jirawa	101
Seth Chotalal Nagindas	601
Messrs Ebrahim Nuridin Khan	101
Seth Nalchand Raychand Sarawalla	100
Haji Isub Mohamed Suleman	200
Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam	200
Ajam Goolam Hussein Pipardi	100
Haji Ismail Aruf	100
Collected by Rao Bahadur Jivanlal Praojiwun in Surat about	1,500
Rao Saheb Mathuradas Durgaram and Khan Bahadur Burjorj Vakil in Surat about	1,500
Hon. Mr. Chunilal Venilal, C.I.E., in Broach about	350
Rao Bahadur Pranlal Rurkissondas in Ahmedabad about	735
The following have been received in Bombay:—	
The Countess of Crawford	£10
Suleiman Abdulla Wahed Esq. The pony "S.D.K." (late "Success,")	
Messrs Asquith and Lord, A Lady's Morocco Dressing Bag, value Rs. 250.	
Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw of Aden	50

By the kind permission of the Proprietress, performances will be given by Harmston's Grand Circus on each day of the Fete.

Messrs Nowroji Wadia and Sons have undertaken the lighting of the Fete grounds by electricity at their own expense, and all coals required are being supplied free of charge by Mr. Furdonji Framji Karaka and his two sons.

By the kindness of the Bombay Telephone Co. the Fete Grounds are now connected by telephone with the Central Office, Telephone No. 215.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., to-day, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Jobabs, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	10	9	13
B Mandvi, Chuckles, Umarkhadi and Dongri	24	15	41
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	41	26	41
D Kheterwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	21	13	23
E Mazagon, Parwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tar Jee, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	23	23	48
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	22	11	18
G Mahim and Worli	11	7	22
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	12	22
Total	155	121	228
Total plague deaths to date	104,310	99,923	
Same date last year	149	134	298

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

A Blue-book (316) has just been issued containing the statistical report of the health of the navy for the year 1900. It is stated that the returns of the total force serving afloat in that year, making allowance for exceptional condition on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa and China stations, may, be regarded as satisfactory. The aggregate number of cases of disease and injury recorded for the year furnishes a ratio of 882·29 per 1,000, which, compared with 1899, shews an increase of only 2·66 per 1,000, and a decrease of 11·22 per 1,000 compared with the average of the previous three years. The invaliding ratio of the total force —namely, 35·83 per 1,000—show a considerable increase, the highest rate, 54·52 per 1,000, being on the China station. The increase, as compared with 1899, amounts to 8·19 per 1,000, and to 6·31 per 1,000 compared with the previous three years. The death rate per 1,000 was 7·27, an increase of 1·86, the highest death-rate being on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa (20·03), China (17·34), and East Indies (13·92) stations. There were 378 cases of wounds in action recorded, and of these 18 cases, with 5 deaths, occurred in South Africa, and 360 cases, with 69 deaths, in China. Those two stations were responsible for a large increase in the number of cases of enteric fever and dysentery, the deaths from which in the total force numbered 124 and 27 respectively, as compared with 41 and 12 in 1899. The total force serving afloat in 1900 was 95,830.

The story goes that it has been ordered by an august authority that peace is to be proclaimed before the Coronation. We need scarcely say that no such command has been given. The desire for the conclusion of the war is general. It is shared and expressed equally by those in the highest and those in the humblest places, and in so far as royal influence can tend to peace, it will, we may well believe, be exerted. But the fight in South Africa must be fought to the decisive finish, and neither the incidence of the Coronation nor any other extraneous circumstance, will be permitted to interfere with the carrying out of this fixed purpose. Nor will the termination of the war necessarily involve the immediate proclamation of peace. Indeed, when the Government reviews the position, when the bands now in the field have been finally disposed of, it will probably be in no hurry to declare the end to have come. For when the war is over demobilisation follows automatically, and demobilisation will bring Mr. Brodrick face to face with the recruiting question. The reservists will go back to their homes, and those who have been retained with the colours owing to the existence of the emergency will be released. All cadres will consequently be immediately depleted and the authorities will have to depend upon the process of ordinary recruiting to fill up the ranks to their normal establishments. As things stand, it is practically certain that a sufficient number of recruits for this purpose will not be forthcoming, and therefore Mr. Brodrick, if he be wise, will devote his energies between this and then to so popularise the service as to attract the men which will be needed.

What is the position of officers of the late Royal Reserve Battalions who were doing duty with those units when they were disbanded? They have not been gazetted out, and no official intimation has been made, that we can discover, of the battalions having ceased to exist. We do not doubt for a moment that the War Office procedure has been absolutely regular and correct but it seems somewhat strange that forces can be brought into existence in the twentieth century in this way, and disappear as though they had never possessed any actual status as organised bodies under military law. One would have expected to have found an acknowledgement in Army Orders of the Kings appreciation of the services rendered by officers, non-commissioned officers, and men; but there has been none. There is no disguising that some soreness exist on the subject. It is one to an oversight, of course, that no Army Order has been promulgated. No one supposes that the fault rests with anybody in particular. Nevertheless, as there has been an omission, it surely might be right, for there is nothing to be gained by ignoring services faithfully rendered, as those of all ranks of the Royal Reserve Battalions undoubtedly were. To many of the officers the recall [illegible] was an immense inconvenience; and it is not particularly [illegible]minded proceeding to pay down a [illegible]um in the [illegible] of compensation for losses, and [illegible]here's you[illegible]y we have done with you, [illegible]go about [illegible]usiness." It is not too late [illegible]pe, for a [illegible] Order to be issued making [illegible] Majesty [illegible] of the loyal and soldierly [illegible] in which [illegible]s answered to the call [illegible] moment [illegible]r services were urgently [illegible]h an acknowledgment would remove [illegible]ns and be appreciated. There [illegible]r official [illegible]ss in these matters. [illegible]feelings un[illegible]ily, and in this way [illegible] army is much [illegible]nds.

[illegible]ier Corde[illegible]
[illegible]mouth[illegible]
[illegible]pog-[illegible]
[illegible]for the [illegible]
[illegible]dition and [illegible]
[illegible]r as a training vess[illegible]
[illegible] which purpose she would be [illegible]
[illegible]rthampton, also a training vessel.

The authorities at Devonport Dockyard are hurrying up the arrangements for the launch of the Queen which is to take place as previously announced, on March 8. It is intended to give the vessel as finished an appearance as possible, so that she may look worthy of the honour that is being conferred upon the Navy by the presence of the King and Queen at this most important function. By the date of the launching it is expected that a considerable portion of the armour backing, the bow armour, and the casemates for her secondary armament of 6-inch guns will be in place and in order to advance the work and to ensure that nothing shall be wanting to make the ceremony a success, the mechanics employed upon her will be put upon piecework, or if necessary, overtime. Given fine weather, the approaching ceremony in the West Country will lack nothing, and will be long remembered as an occasion of much historic interest in the annals of Devonport Dockyard.

The announcement made in the House of Commons in answer to a question put by Mr. Majendie, M.P., that it was not possible to issue a separate clasp for the battle of Graspan, will be received with much regret and disappointment throughout the Navy. Probably in none of the actions of the present war has the proportion of losses to those engaged been so great as at the battle of Graspan, and in no corps was the loss so large as in the brigade which was composed of seamen and Marines. Graspan has been called "The sailors battle" and it would have been a graceful recognition of the services of the Navy and Marines on that occasion if a separate clasp had been awarded.

In answer to Mr. Fenwick, M.P., it was stated by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty that it [illegible]ended to reduce the qualifying service of [illegible]officers for promotion in the [illegible]

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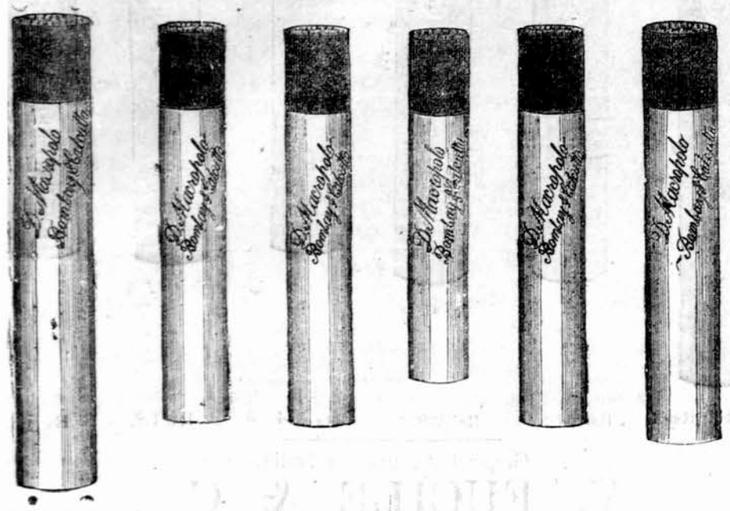

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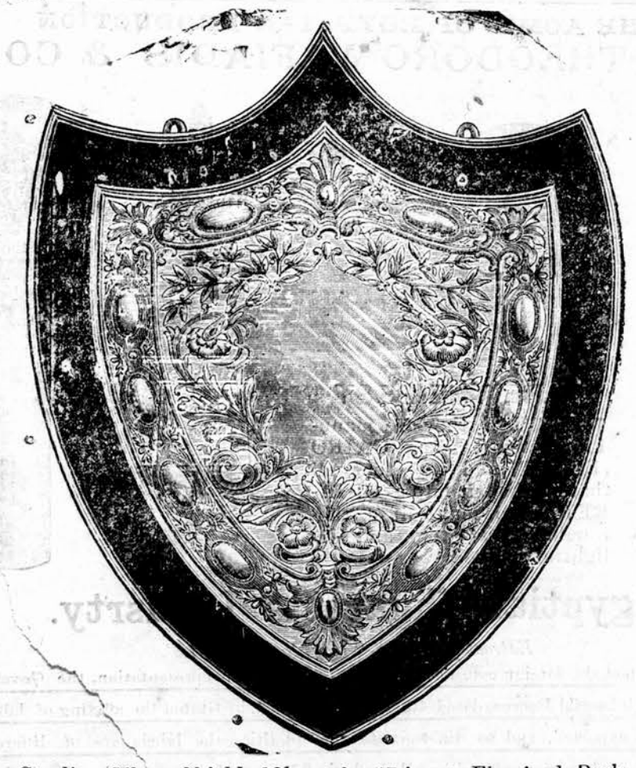

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WI[illegible] SUFFE[illegible]

With Rheumatism when relief and cure is within your reach? Many who have been crippled for weeks, months and even years have found relief from pain and suffering through the instrumentality of **Little's Oriental Balm.**

Mr. A. S. Colley, of Lewis, Iowa, expresses his opinion in the following words:—"I was afflicted with Rheumatism for twenty years, in my arms, legs and back, and was fast becoming worse when a friend of mine suggested **Little's Oriental Balm.** To be sure I laughed at the idea, for I never believed in advertised medicines, but as my friend persisted, I gave it a trial. I purchased a box, used it, and finding it did me good, purchased two more. This was seven years ago, and from that day to this I have never felt a twinge of the old pain." Sold at 1s. 6d. per box. Of all chemists.

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"My wife is not subject to biliousness ever since she learned about Nature's Herbal Extract. She always used to know by a sudden dizzy feeling when an attack of biliousness was coming on, and now she takes Nature's Herbal Extract and those giddy sensations don't come at all. JOSE DIAS,
Georgetown, British Guiana.

NATURE'S HER[illegible] THE CONCENTRATED JUICES OF NATURES REMEDIES